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# SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

*The Front Page*

## As the End Approaches

THE concluding stage of the war is clearly approaching. That it will be terrible is altogether too likely. That it will be long is fortunately much less so. We need not attach too much importance to the theory of a tremendously powerful inner line of defences behind which Germany can make a prolonged stand. If that line of defences could contain within itself a substantial supply of oil, metal alloys and essential chemicals, the theory would have some importance. But the area which must be defended in order to retain the sources of these things is much too great to be surrounded by anything which could be described as an "inner line", and its circumference is already being breached in two places.

The "siege" of Germany is well under way. In that siege a breach in Italy is of small importance to the attackers, which accounts for the relatively limited effort which is being made there. A breach on the Atlantic coast is of equally small importance so far as cutting off essential supplies is concerned, and there is no reason why it should be effected until a general collapse is at hand. The fact that the breaching is being mostly done on the Russian side is due to no unwillingness of other United Nations to face sacrifices; it is due to the fact that vitally important supply sources can be reached on that side and not on any other.

**POPULAR DIPLOMAT →**

**Jan Masaryk, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, pictured here by Yousuf Karsh for Saturday Night, is probably one of the most widely liked and respected diplomats in the world today. Combining the integrity of his great father, the friendliness of his American mother, the training of Dr. Benes with a completely international outlook, he has steadily increased in stature.**

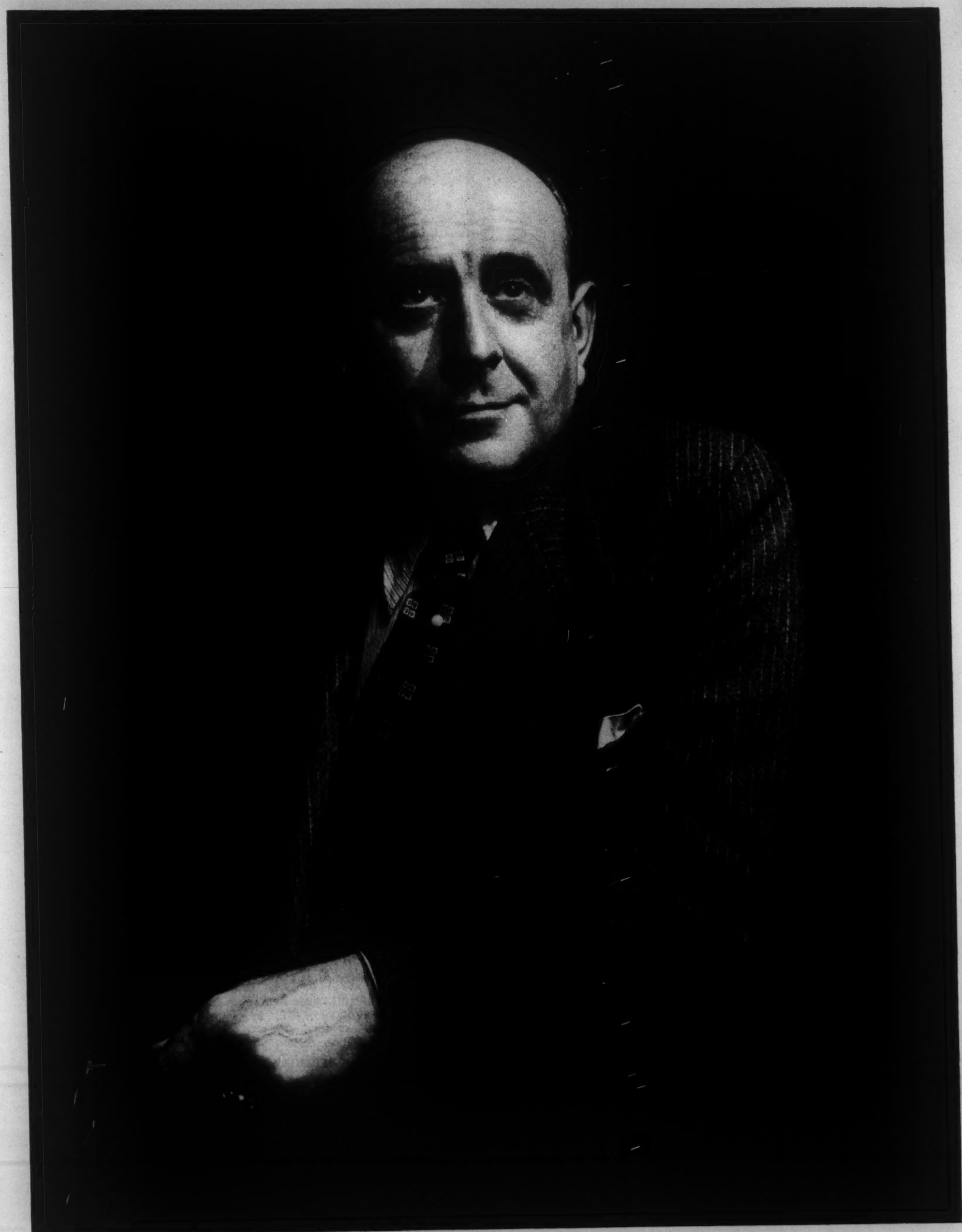
The all-essential thing now is so to time the attack on the western side of the continent that it will occur at the moment when German resistance is crumbling in the east. A premature attack in France, the Low Countries, Denmark or Norway could only subject those countries to the miseries which Italy is now enduring; we do not have to sympathize with Italy, which chose the side of the tyrants, but we do have to consider the interests of the nations which resisted Germany, even though they were overcome. We must therefore be ready to come to their rescue at the precise moment when German power ceases to be able to do them much harm if they, with our aid, rise against it.

The internal state of Germany is thus the prime determining factor for the time of the invasion. Weather is a limiting factor; amphibious operations cannot be carried out unless it is favorable. There are, we firmly believe, no other factors. The preparations for invasion must have carried out to the last tunic button long ago. Those of us who remain at home can do little more than perform our appointed tasks and pray for the success of our troops and those of our allies. We might add a prayer that our own country will be worthy of the sacrifices made for it by its heroic sons —if we are willing to do anything ourselves to make it worthy.

## Leacock Is Gone

THE death of Stephen Leacock is a matter of grief to most of the civilized world, but it causes a special sorrow to SATURDAY NIGHT. It was in the columns of this journal that much of his earliest work was printed—the work which subsequently earned him worldwide fame when reprinted in the volume "Literary Lapses". We also printed the best and most Canadian of all his later works, the "Sunshine

*(Continued on Page Three)*



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**Raymond Arthur Davies cables from Moscow that the reason of the Russians recognizing Badoglio was the desire for the widest possible unity of the Italian people against Germany. The Russians consider the Italian situation bad, but they hear good accounts of the Canadian troops, and think that they are "second only to the Russians". See page 14.**

THOMAS ARCHIBALD STONE *Photo by Karsh.*

## NAME IN THE NEWS

# "Tommy" Stone of Chatham, Ont., Is Link With the Fighting French

By COROLYN COX

HISTORY will disclose considerably more than can be told today to explain the highly cordial relations that have existed ever since Dunkirk between Canada and the Fighting French. Genial, universally popular, gifted Tommy Stone is a member of the Department of External Affairs, whose officers, working as a team, have been responsible for this success. He has also displayed his great capacity for hard work and long hours of it, tackling innumerable other problems that have loaded down his Department as war progressed.

Thomas Archibald Stone, age forty-three, is a product of the benign climate, progressive atmosphere and prosperous community of Chatham, Ontario. His father was one of its comfortable merchants, kept the dry-goods store his father founded before him. The four Stone boys took their turns behind the counter during their vacations, in the Christmas rush and on Saturday's, while they progressed through Chatham's public and high schools—the same high school, by the way, in which Mike Pearson, Minister Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Washington, also studied.

Balanced mixture of Irish Stones and Scottish Campbells, these five children have all done well in the world, accomplishing things. If his one sister, now living in Buenos Aires, is his favorite, Tommy considers that his scientist elder brother, head of the X-Ray Department in the University of California, and currently President of the Radiological Society of America, is the most distinguished of them. Another brother is assistant chief medical officer of the R.C.A.F. in England. Their maternal grandfather, Senator Archibald Campbell, and his sons have long been interested in Canadian milling. Tommy's older brother is with one of them in this business in Toronto.

When the 'flu epidemic of 1918 closed the Ontario schools, Tommy worked in the chemical laboratory of the local sugar beet factory, got his mind set on becoming a scientist. He subsequently did two years of chemistry at University of Toronto, his interest in science progressively deteriorating as his enthusiasm for Toronto's then gay society and charming debutantes flowered. Flunking chemistry led him to "evaluate" the situation. He switched over to political economy and got down to a job of work. Result was on graduation from 'Varsity he was awarded a Massey Travelling Fellowship, and incidentally this brought about his first contact with Vincent Massey, the man who later started him on his diplomatic career.

### Bicyclist in Europe

Stone spent two years in Paris to take the degree of the Ecole Libres des Sciences Politiques. Those were the years 1924 to 1926, when the Weimar Republic was struggling through its brief existence in Germany and Europe was a pleasant place in which to travel. Stone lived in a Paris pension, bicycled all over France, covered much of Europe in vacations, enjoyed himself and France intensely. He still thinks the student on the left bank of the river on the whole gets more out of life than the diplomat in his more elegant and politically important setting across the bridges.

Mr. Stone had gone in for music from the time he was a small child, chaired the Music Committee at Hart House during his college days, when the now famous Sunday Evening Concerts and Friday Afternoon Recitals were started. During his years abroad he not only kept up his serious music, but progressed with the accumulation of numerous confections, mostly in the French language, through which his excellent deep voice and the piano under his agile fingers alternately boom and arabesque about to the delight of after-dinner gatherings.

Back from Europe, Stone set about teaching French and English to lads of St. Andrew's College at Aurora, Ont., a job he was thoroughly enjoying when in January, 1927, he met a crossroads in his career. We were setting up our first Legation, sending Vincent Massey to represent the Canadian Government in Washington. Mr. Massey chose Tommy Stone as a member of his staff, he was appointed a Third Secretary in the Department of External Affairs and given the post of Mr. Massey's private secretary. Later in Washington he was raised to Second Secretary. Hume Wrong came in as First Secretary, and these two men, who are working so closely together in Ottawa today, both saw Washington through the Coolidge and Hoover Administrations. U.S. money was looking for places to go. Canada was a tremendous field for its investment, relations between the two nations were both pleasant and mutually profitable.

In 1930, Mr. Stone married Miss Ellen Ewing, daughter of Thomas Ewing, of Yonkers, New York. In less than a year she died. Following this tragedy, he was moved to Paris, where Philippe Roy had set up our Legation as Canada's first Minister to France.

Tommy Stone loved France and the French people from his student days. Now in another three years in Paris, as one of those diplomats living in a pleasant house on the right bank of the river, he dotted the i's and crossed the last t of his complete understanding of the country and its people.

### Farmer in Pecans

In December of 1934, Mr. Stone married in Paris his first wife's older sister, Mrs. Newbold Noyes, decided to come back to this side of the Atlantic and settle down while Mrs. Stone's three sons by her first marriage had a chance to be educated in the atmosphere of the western hemisphere. The Stones acquired a plantation in South Carolina, just outside Charleston, became dirt farmers, raised tomatoes, potatoes, cabbages and pecans, shipments of produce going out by the carload.

Tommy Stone's reaction to Canada entering the war was to arrive in Ottawa in September 1939, when he started work in the Department of External Affairs again, in the cipher room. He was taken back into the Department at the rank he had held before, Second Secretary, worked with Norman Robertson, then First Secretary and one of the senior members of the Department. Mr. Robertson became Under Secretary in 1940. He found himself faced with the administration of a rapidly expanding department. Mr. Wrong took over the British Commonwealth and European Division in which Mr. Stone now works, having as one of his particular responsibilities French affairs.

Last fall Mr. Stone took the bomber route to England and Algiers, met the French Committee of National Liberation on their own soil. He prepared for the opening of our mission there, made recommendations on questions of staff, housing, food, etc., a few weeks before the arrival of General Vanier as our Ambassador in December. Mr. Stone returned to Ottawa in November.

Persons in the Fighting French movement say that the way Tommy Stone understands French means not only that he can translate the words but that he knows the "arrière pensée" of the Frenchman who uses them.

Mr. Stone is successful beyond most officials in combining long hours of work with social relaxation. His modest but beautifully appointed home in Rockcliff is a centre of continual hospitality which certainly embellishes the work he does for the country.

## TODAY

AWAY at an East or a West Coast port
His steps will ring on a dockside quay,
As he goes to a boat that takes him forth
From Canada—from you, and me.

O day be pleasant! O air be sweet!
O stranger-neighbors be kind, be kind.
These may be last steps with free feet
On the land he chose to leave behind.

EMILY LEAVENS.

## DEAR MR. EDITOR

# Russians Not So Illiterate, and Industrial Bank Not So Bad

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE article by Professor Watson Kirkconnell on the Soviet Republics (SATURDAY NIGHT, March 25) is based entirely on figures taken from the 1943 *Encyclopedia Britannica*. May I point out that this is merely a reprint of the 14th Edition issued in 1929? The census prior to 1929 was in 1926. His illiteracy figures are therefore at least 17 years old. These years include the five-year plans.

The *American Quarterly on the Soviet Union* (November, 1940) gives the following:

Per Cent Literacy—9 yrs. and older

| UNION REPUBLIC | 1926 | 1939 |
|---|---|---|
| Kazakh SSR | 22.8 | 76.3 |
| Uzbek SSR | 10.6 | 67.8 |
| Turkmenian SSR | 12.5 | 67.2 |
| Kirghiz SSR | 15.1 | 70.0 |

William Mandel in "The Soviet Far East" (Dial Press, 1944) states that Uzbekistan has more students in its schools and universities than has Sweden—a country of similar population.

The Webbs in *"Soviet Communism: A New Civilization,"* write: "Literacy among the Tartar population amounted to 15 per cent before the revolution; in the autumn of 1932 . . . . 94 per cent."

*Toronto, Ont.* WILLIAM FAIRLEY

### Industrial Bank

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

EDITORIALS in leading Canadian newspapers on the proposed Industrial Development Bank have not been very enlightening. Your own comment in the issue of April 1 seems to ignore altogether the excellent work performed by a similar organization in the United Kingdom during the past fifteen years. I do not mention the Bank of England's subsidiary as a basis for supporting a similar organization in Canada, but we should learn from others, especially in the field of finance.

Anybody familiar with economic conditions in this country during the period from 1929-35 is acutely aware of the shortcomings of our chartered banks. In performing their proper functions they must, of course, safeguard the funds of their depositors. During periods of economic adversity they are compelled, for this very reason, to exercise a deflationary effect. In the early 'thirties many well-established and sound Canadian businesses — and municipalities and cities—were forced into bankruptcy in order to safeguard the business of the chartered banks. This is the price we paid for a sound banking system and I do not think it was too high.

It was after these experiences that the Bank of Canada was established to function as a central organization. Obviously it was patterned after similar institutions in other countries with very broad functions. You will have read the Governor's annual report in which he reveals just what has been accomplished by the bank during the war period. Today there is almost complete agreement on the value of this organization; it has proved its worth and is destined to play a much greater part in the business life of this country.

Prior to the move for establishment of the Industrial Development Bank no attempt had been made to bridge the gap between the Bank of Canada and the chartered banks. The need for an organization such as that proposed has been evident for some years. If the Industrial Bank functions properly it will assume risks which could not properly be carried by the chartered organizations. I think that the proposed directorate of the Industrial Bank is sufficient guarantee that its functions will be performed in the national interest. I realize that political influences may be deleterious but they are not likely to be such as to interfere with a broad and well conceived program.

Perhaps you recall that in 1930 the Lancashire cotton industry (an article on its post-war plans appears in your last issue) was in a seemingly hopeless condition. It was through the Bank of England's subsidiary organization that reorganization was effected. The ordinary banks suffered heavy losses, shareholders' investments were revalued and the Bank of England advanced the necessary money to put the industry on its feet. Last week I had the opportunity of discussing this matter with a man who was chairman of the Lancashire Cotton Corp. until his appointment as Cotton Controller in Britain, Sir Frank Platt. He pointed out that the Corporation was a direct result of the new method of financing, emphasizing that the results had been astonishingly successful.

*Montreal, Que.* WILLIAM KING

### Farm Cash Shortage

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN A recent editorial you express the belief that it is not lack of means, but rather the difficulties of attending a scattered population which result in a lack of medical attention in rural districts.

Personally, I believe that shortage of cash among the farmers has been a large factor in preventing full access to professional services of various kinds. The American Farm bloc has, with good reason, made a bitter fight for, and has been accorded theoretically, at least, Price Parity. Without this parity I don't see how full employment can be maintained after the war, or at any other time, unless by way of relief jobs, etc. or other stopgaps.

Personally, it seems to me that *The Printed Word* is correct in its contention and that all costs should and must ultimately be based on and in fair relation to the price or cost of primary commodities. This balance wanting, there is no reason why a depression should end, since it is its chief cause. Primary commodities have had flexible prices, a great many goods and services have been rigid and in effect we have had a sort of double economy that cannot be carried on indefinitely. Without being a Social Creditor, I believe we had reached a stage where Aberhart's bond action had some justification, but of course that was only one angle of the necessary readjustment that was successfully staved off by the various interests, organized labor, our combines, etc.

*Wainfleet, Ont.* C. C. WILLSON

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# The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

Sketches of a Little Town". And after an absence much longer than we could have wished, he once again became a fairly frequent contributor in the last few years, after his retirement from McGill. It is rather a sad commentary on the present state of Canadian humor that when we wanted a really good humorous piece we immediately thought of a man who began doing humorous writing over fifty years ago. He leaves no successor.

The editor of SATURDAY NIGHT happens also to have been rather closely associated with Stephen Leacock during most of the last fifty-three years, in various relationships ranging from that of school pupil to that of professorial colleague. It was therefore our privilege to pay a broadcast tribute to our departed friend on the BBC and on the CBC. Copies of the CBC broadcast may be obtained from the CBC office at 55 York street, Toronto.

## Chinese Immigration

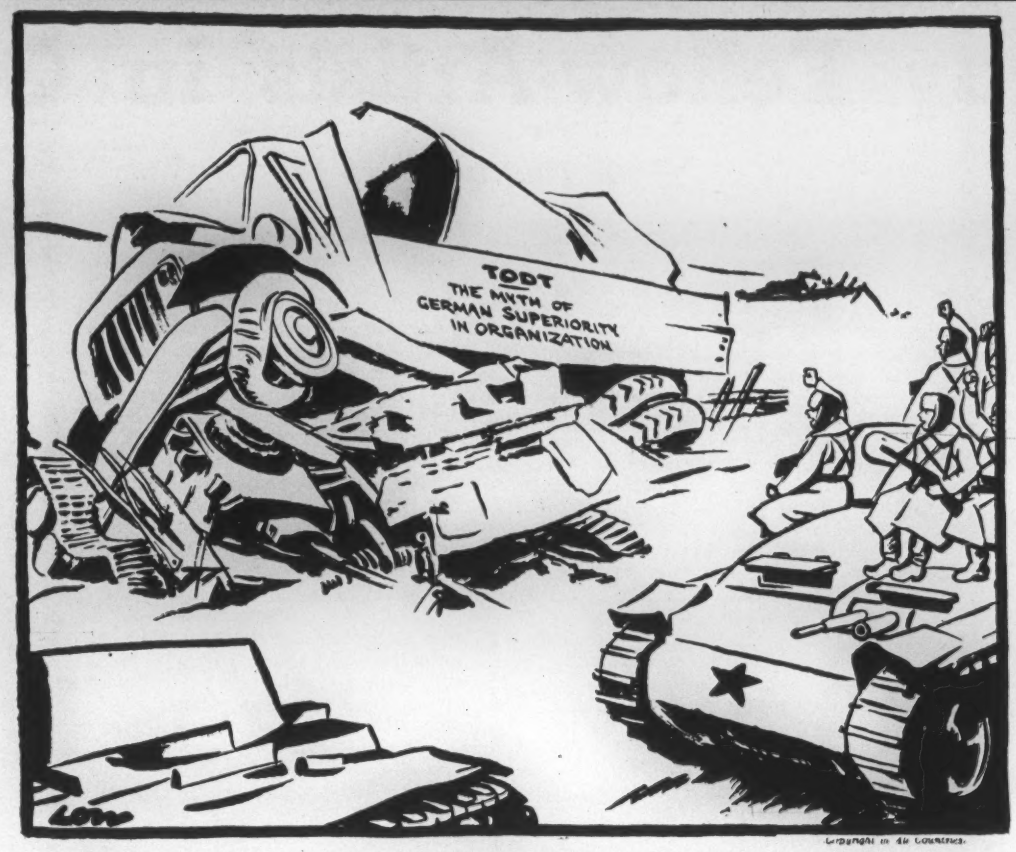
A NUMBER of Canadian newspapers, at whose head the *Globe and Mail* placed itself last week, are making an attack upon the methods of the Canadian Immigration authorities which amounts to a demand that persons of Chinese birth should be permitted to enter Canada without restriction and in unlimited numbers. Either they are unaware that this is the logical result of their attitude, or they are aware of it but think that the public will not notice it and that they can "get at" the government officials without being called to time. For we do not believe that there is any newspaper in Canada which would advocate in plain language the free and unlimited admission of Chinese into the Dominion at the present time. We do not believe that even the Chinese Government would dream of suggesting such a policy, though it would unquestionably appreciate very highly the lifting of the present absolute ban against Chinese by an agreement to admit a specified number of selected immigrants.

The attack on the immigration officials is based on a story, probably correct as to facts, but very inadequate as to deductions, in the American weekly, The New Republic, headed "Official Stupidity In Canada". The children of Chinese parents in Hawaii are Americans. An American girl of this origin was travelling from New York to Chicago by the short line through southern Ontario. She was put off the car at Buffalo and apparently had to go round on the American side of the Lakes.

In Parliament it was revealed that the lady in question was put off the train while still in the United States and not by any Canadian officials. Presumably she was put off by American railway officials who feared that their train might be held up by the Canadian Government officials when she entered Canada. There still remains a possibility that the American railway officials were told by the Canadian Government officials that she would not be allowed to enter. Even this is not a serious charge against the Canadian Government, unless she had a United States passport. The idea that persons of Chinese origin, unprovided with conclusive evidence of some other citizenship, must be allowed to pass through Canada on their own say-so is entirely preposterous.

## German Refugees

THAT eminent Canadian, Viscount Bennett, was always somewhat of an extremist even during his Canadian political career, and appears to have lost none of that quality in his transfer to the House of Lords. His latest discovery, that all the German refugees in Great Britain are really friends of Germany and anxious for a "soft" peace, appears to us to be probably mistaken, and if so to be deeply regrettable. Certainly the writings of some of the ablest of the German refugees in the United States and elsewhere show no sign of a desire for a soft peace, and it is evidently the conviction of many of them that a hard peace is the best possible thing for the future of the country to which they once belonged and for which they no doubt still have an entirely justifiable affection.




GERMAN JUNK

There is really nothing wrong about a German, of any racial origin, having an affection for Germany. Where this affection goes wrong it is because it leads the German to support the unjustified policies of a criminal German government, or to seek to soften the punishment which those criminal policies have properly drawn down upon the country. It would be a good idea not to listen to the arguments of any German, refugee or other, about the treatment of Germany after the war, until one is satisfied that he has a due appreciation of the criminality of the Nazi policy and of the necessity for its expiation.

## Wasting Paper

ONE bond ties together all the men writing and talking about the day-after-tomorrow. That is so whoever they are; economists, politicians, refugees, columnists, archbishops, editors, or service-station helpers wiping your windshield. *They don't know!*

Here is the most terrible social upheaval in history. All other wars compared to this one were as pop-guns to fifteen-inchers. It's an earthquake with its epicentre everywhere; tumbling stone walls, of course, but also breaching spiritual walls of race and clan, and burning out soul-houses which have been building in some lands, perhaps in all, for many centuries.

Isaiah and Jeremiah could prophesy about a small corner of the earth called Palestine, bounded by Assyria and Egypt. Goethe and Heine could plot the future of Germany. These were great souls with an inspired vision, and they knew the facts. But, if re-incarnated, even they might well pause before a calamity that rolls into one bundle Chinese coolies, New York playboys, Vassar graduates, geisha girls, British barons and negro share-croppers.

The minor prophets of nowadays know some things, it is true, about human conduct under stress. They are entitled to present their views on hypothetical questions, or to argue from assumed premises. But, not being in the Intelligence Service of any nation, their areas of ignorance are astronomical in extent.

In the past, world-organization has proceeded by trial-and-error. Theories have died in the rigors of practice, and will die again. Any cut-and-dried plan for organizing all humanity is dream-stuff, interesting perhaps, but a long way short of convincing.

## Great Swiss Author

THE Swiss all over the world have been celebrating the sixty-fifth birthday of an author and poet whose name ranks very high in the free countries of Europe (including those which are temporarily unfree), but has for some reason not made much impact upon North America. The reason may be largely the highly experimental and difficult style in which this poet, C. F. Ramuz, writes, a factor which undoubtedly delayed his appreciation in Europe. French critics maintain that in his later works this style is less difficult, that the author has learned to make his ideas accessible to a larger audience than his original small circles of devotees. But his figures of speech are still violent and sometimes disconcerting, and he himself has called his work "poetry made with anti-poetry".

His field is the primitive, elemental types of humanity to be found in the remote mountain hamlets of Switzerland. He writes in French, and his passion for the soil and the race is such that one would have expected him to be an object of admiration to the French-Canadians, were it not that he is also a ruthless realist.

## Education on Cancer

CANCER in its early stages can be cured. But too often the symptoms of the disease are not recognized until too late. To enlarge the area of public knowledge on the subject the Canadian Society for the Control of Cancer has acquired a number of moving-picture films which before long will be available to public-spirited societies or clubs willing to co-operate.

This campaign of education will be inaugurated by a dinner at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, on April 24 when the Hon. Percy Vivian, Ontario Minister of Health and Public Welfare, will speak, and when the films will have a first showing. There is good hope that a large company will be present.

Since the number of deaths from cancer within the Dominion of Canada exceeds 13,600 a year, the urgent need for a wider public knowledge about the disease must be apparent.

## Those Sulfa Drugs

A LITTLE less than a year ago we published an article by Mr. Dyson Carter, then a regular contributor on scientific subjects, warning our readers against the use of sulfa drugs without medical prescription in every instance. The article, we recall, excited some indignation among officials of the health services, on the ground that legislation by the Dominion and most of the provinces made it impossible to obtain these drugs except on prescription.

That Mr. Carter's warnings were nevertheless not wholly unneeded seems to be very strongly suggested by the statements made last week by the Chief Coroner for Toronto, Dr. Smirle Lawson. Details of sulfa deaths have been "kept quiet," according to Dr. Lawson, because of the value of the drugs in combatting the recent influenza epidemic. "But now for the protection of the public we have decided an inquest will be held to reveal all the details and the dangers that exist if the drug is taken without medical advice."

It is unclear whether the "we" of this statement includes the health authorities or merely the coroners, but we are glad that at least some officials have come round to the point of view expressed by Mr. Carter a good many months ago.

# The Passing Show

A STAGE play has run in Toronto for four weeks, thereby breaking all records. It is believed that many movie-goers had to attend twice in order to be able to leave at the point where they came in.

•

The CBC newscasters translated Mr. Churchill's "guts of the German army" into "intestines", and we understand the CBC has warned him that if he uses the word again he will be cut off the air.

•

The motto of some government officials seems to be: "This is a good slum, let's build a military hospital in it."

•

April showers bring May brides.

•

It is reported that Marshal Petain can no longer recognize anybody but his intimate friends. His intimate what?

•

**Empty Cottage**

So long, Steve!
Too bad your time to leave,
Now, while the early bluebirds sing
Along the shores of Couchiching,
Now, while the islands of the lake
In misty greenery awake,
Now, with the squirr'ls about,
Now, with the trollers out
For silver trout,
Agile and strong.
—Oh well, so long!

Nobody stays
Forever in the world's dear ways.
Some time each merry lad
Thinks of the fun he had
And smiles, and takes his leave,
Hoping that none will grieve,
But will remember daily joys
Shared always with the boys,
Without alloys
Of ugly wrong.
—Well, Steve, so long!

J. E. M.

•

The difference really is that our war aim is peace and the Germans' peace aim is war.

•

Speaker Stewart has ruled against the use of the word "tripe" in the Ontario Legislature, and all that remains is to prevent the use of the thing.

•

This is the fiftieth anniversary of Massey Hall, the gift of the Toronto Masseys to the Toronto masses.

•

Officers of the British women's services are said to be anxious to find out what are the standard rules of the game of necking in North America. There are no standard rules; you make them up as you go along.

•

Minister of Revenue Gibson, announcing deferment of the April income tax payments, ascribes it to "an unusual combination of circumstances which is not likely to occur again." What makes him think we shan't be just as broke next year?

•

Germans are now reported to be doing a little careful laughing at jokes about Hitler. It has taken them long enough to catch on.

•

Badoglio is taking a Communist into his cabinet, but we hear nothing of Stalin taking a Fascist into his.

•

With the Russians in the Ploesti oil fields the Germans will have to get over their Roommania.

•

"At the Salaberry plant 89 per cent. of the workers were French-speaking, 11 per cent. English-speaking, and four per cent. foreign." —CP dispatch in Montreal *Gazette*.

Just a little crowded there, eh?

•

"Can it be that those terrible Marketing Board chaps have gone overbeard!"—*Simcoe Reformer*.

Well, a nice crop of whiskers is in keeping with the dignity of experts, isn't it?

•

The infantry can keep on singing about marching into Berlin, but they'd better ask the Allied air forces to leave a little of Berlin to march into.

•

Mr. Coldwell says the CCF has "a common philosophy with the progressive labor parties throughout the Commonwealth". That's your cue to try again, Tim.

# Artists Portray Fellow-Artists in O. S. A. Show

*By Paul Duval*

THE artists who have painted themselves are legion, but when one artist undertakes to paint another it is unusual news. No one else seems to have been concerned with portraying Cezanne's physiognomy other than Cezanne. Titian depicted most of the notables of sixteenth century Venice but few undertook to leave posterity a likeness of Titian himself—except Titian. Rembrandt was probably spurred on in his production of self-portraits because no one else appeared interested in portraying him. And although Daumier and Corot managed little sketches of one another, no fellow-painter ever bothered himself to do Rousseau or Seurat. Nor, unfortunately, have we any portrait of Tom Thompson.

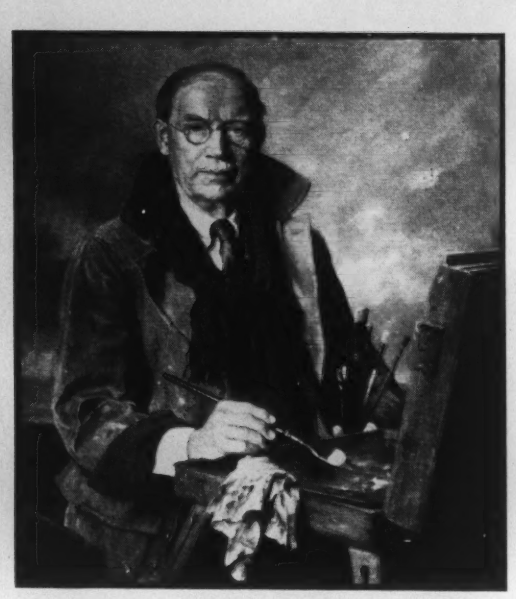
On the whole, then, it has been mainly every artist for and by himself. So it was rather intriguing and refreshing when the Ontario Society of Artists announced as their exhibition motif for this year, "Artist Paints Artist".

What do artists think of one another in the isolated privacy of their studios? This exhibition should give us an opportunity to find out, since no medium can be more versatile and revealing in expressing opinions on character than drawing and painting. If we accepted the O.S.A. show as our yardstick, we should have to conclude that artists, on the whole, do not see one another as the unregenerate bohemians, misanthropes or saints that the unenlightened layman sometimes does. In fact, artists — in the eyes of their fellow-artists —appear to be quite tangible and presentable persons, if at times, perhaps, a little too given to curiosity, humor, and sartorial eccentricity. Yet, they inform us, generally but little removed from "solid citizens".

This year's O.S.A. show should offer a fair cross-section of artists as they see one another, since the sitters and portrayers include professional portrait painters, landscape artists, etchers, soldier-artists and sculptors. And the techniques used range from the competent ultra-conservatism of Kenneth Forbes' portrait of Fred H. Brigden to the gay modernism of Yvonne McKague's double-portrait of Rodey Kenney Courtice and the palette-knife expressionism of R. York Wilson.

AMONG the best artist-portraits in the exhibition are Lilias Torrence Newton's brilliant and sensitive portrayal of sculptress Frances Loring, Jack Bush's painting of W. A. Winter, J. S. Hallam's study of Fred Haines in a light moment with his flute, and Florence Wyle's plaster bust of Dr. A. Y. Jackson. Dorothy Stevens is represented by a very, very formal portrait of Nicholas Hornyansky, and Rodey Kenney Courtice by an exceedingly informal one of Yvonne McKague. Other painters represented include A. J. Casson, John Alfsen, Archibald Barnes, Sylvia Hahn, Kathleen Daly, H. S. Palmer and L.A.C. Panton.

With the arrival of spring, the proverbial time for love, the artists have seized the opportunity to bury their worn hatchets and to express their affectionate regard for one another in terms of paint and clay. Gallery-goers will be grateful to them for doing so.



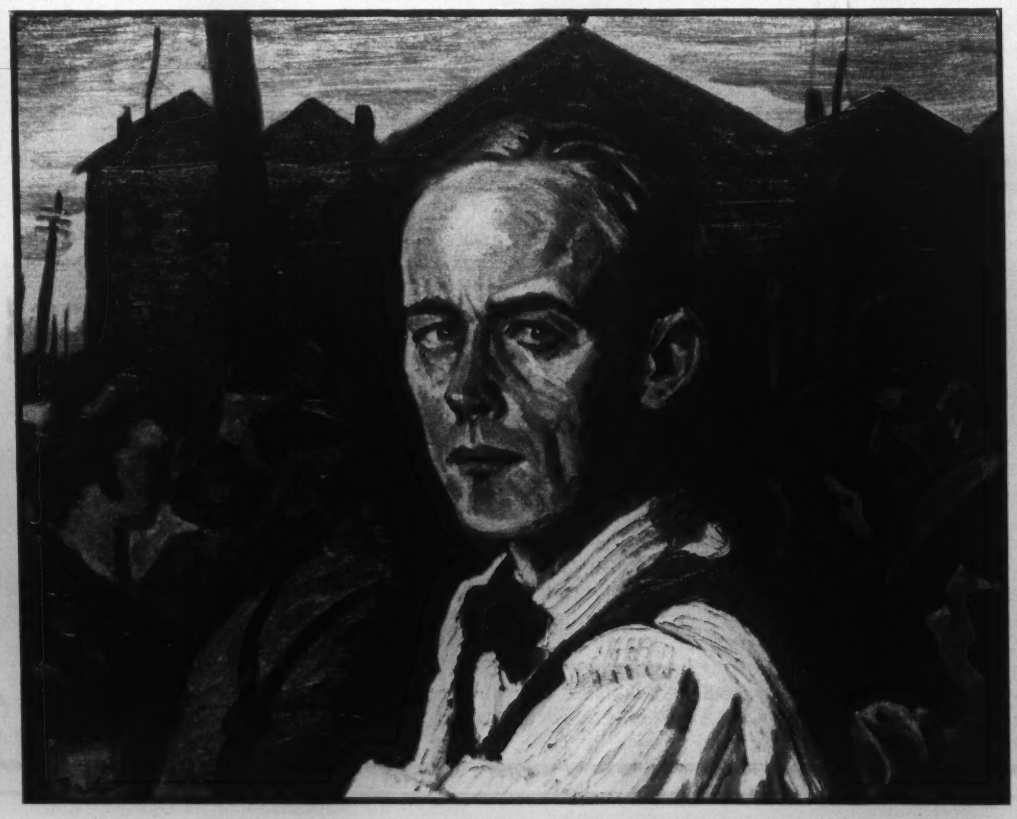
Fred Brigden, by Kenneth Forbes

Nicholas Hornyansky, by Dorothy Stevens

Fred Haines, by S. Hallam

Hedley Rainnie, by R. York Wilson

L. A. C. Panton, by Herbert Palmer



W. A. Winter, by Jack Bush (posed against one of Winter's paintings, now in the show)

H. S. Palmer, by L. A. C. Panton

Jack Bush, by W. A. Winter

Frances Loring, by Lilias Torrence Newton

Rody Kenny Courtice, by Yvonne McKague Housser

# The Life of Christ in Pewter Repousse Panels

*By Margaret K. Zieman*

AS fertile sources of artistic inspiration the events commemorated by the two great festivals of the Christian world, Christmas and Easter, have never been equalled for their suggestion of countless themes for poets, painters, musicians and dramatists. But when an artist succeeds in telling the entire story of Christ's tragic but triumphant life, as Albert Marschner Gilles does in his series of 50 exquisitely-wrought pewter repousse panels, now on exhibition at the Avon Galleries of the Robert Simpson Co. in Toronto, the results are truly monumental. The five panels chosen for reproduction here because of their particular association with Easter, are only a small part of the remarkable collection created by this Paris-born artist, now resident in Quebec.

The ideal of creating beauty in an imperishable medium inspired Albert Gilles to work in metal repousse, that most ancient of crafts, which consists in tooling malleable metals, like gold, silver, copper and pewter, with designs in relief hammered out from the back by hand. Gilles worked on these 50 pewter plaques of the Life of Christ for six years, first drawing the scene flat on the metal, then with special tools, pressing it into all the delicate face lines, folds of draperies, temple pillars, animal forms, etc. The most intricate and involved detail has been achieved by the artist's infinitely painstaking craftsmanship, but perhaps most astonishing is the remarkable depth of perspective which Gilles is able to effect by infinitesimal gradations in tooling the metal.

Of artistic bent from childhood, Gilles, while attending a commercial course in the daytime, went at night to the Beaux-Arts in Paris. Repousse figures that he found in churches and shops had a special fascination for him and he bent his efforts to perfecting his technique in this craft. Then an injury to his right hand while he was serving in the French Air Force in the last war seemingly ended his career as an artist. He bought a farm near Deauville and there an amazing thing happened. The gentle regular exercise of trying to milk his cows brought back the complete use of his injured hand. He went back to his metal work. In 1925 and 1926 he exhibited his work in the Salon, Arts Decoratifs, in Paris and for two years won the Grand Prize.

Coming to America in 1927, Albert Gilles seriously commenced his career as an artist craftsman and his work in metal is to be found in many large homes, churches and public buildings, both in the United States and Canada. The most outstanding single piece made in Canada was the gold chalice given by the Pope to the diocese of Montreal, May 17, 1942, to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the founding of Montreal.

*(Exhibit and Photos, The Guild of All Arts)*

The Last Supper

The Agony in the Garden

Pilate: "I wash my hands of the blood of this just person"

The Descent from the Cross

The three Marys sat watching by his tomb

# Can Commonwealth Stay Together in Post-War?

By VINCENT HARLOW

**In this, the first of two articles by Mr. Harlow, is given an outline of the recent history of British Commonwealth relations leading to the proposal for a permanent Empire Council as advocated most strongly by Premier Curtin. In his second article Mr. Harlow will present some of the points favorable to the Council.**

**The author is Rhodes Professor of Imperial History at London University.**

THE idea of a post-war world in which freedom and security will be guaranteed and rehabilitation will be promoted by the Big Three, who will be the nucleus for a wider association of nations, was put definitely on the map at the Teheran Conference.

There is little doubt that France and China will also become important co-operators; but there may well be an interval of political and economic crisis and convalescence. Meanwhile, time presses.

Of the three great groups who will become the trustees of civilization as soon as German and Japanese militarism are down and out, the United States and the Soviet Union occupy enormous blocks of contiguous territory. One is a collection of states and the other is a collection of Soviet Republics; but each in its own way is controlled and directed in all matters affecting the group as a whole by a supreme central authority.

The third group—the British Commonwealth and Empire—is profoundly different. In contrast to the landmass of the American and Russian Republics the British Group is politically and geographically dispersed. It consists of a cluster of islands off the northern coasts of Europe, four widely separated Dominions who are completely masters of their own destinies, an Indian Empire which in one form or another will be independent after the war, and a Colonial Empire (which cannot defend itself) scattered about the Tropics.

Here is no compact territorial mass with a corresponding concentration of manpower and resources: nor as regards ourselves and the Dominions is there any central authority.

If, therefore, the 43 millions of the United Kingdom and the 24 million white folk in the Dominions are to have the weightage in planning and sustaining world society to which their experience and their achievements in war and peace entitle them, they must quickly devise improved methods for speaking and acting in unison.

## Unity in Peace?

Their comradeship in arms is already an imperishable story. What requires to be done to achieve a comparable unity of action in peace?

Since the 1870's Britain and the Dominions have been doing two things simultaneously—pulling down the old edifice of subordination to central authority and building a new one based on the principle of voluntary collaboration. In 1926 the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee incorporated in its report the famous "Balfour" formula about equality of status. It is frequently overlooked, however, that the report immediately went on to point out that this was only the negative side of the picture.

"A foreigner endeavoring to understand the true character of the British Empire by the aid of this formula alone would be tempted to think that it was devised rather to make mutual interference impossible than to make mutual co-operation easy". The British Empire it was added is not based on negations but on positive ideals, in the pursuit of which free co-operation is the chosen instrument. "Though every Dominion is now, and must always remain, the sole judge of the nature and extent of its co-operation, no common cause will, in our opinion, be thereby imperilled".

Were the authors of this report justified in their confident assumption? That brings us to the second of these simultaneous processes.

From the 1870's until the peace settlement in 1918 ardent groups of people here and in some of the Dominions made strenuous efforts to replace Britain's disappearing authority with an Imperial Federation, that is to say, a Parliament elected by Empire countries with executive and legislative authority to manage such matters of common concern as defence, foreign affairs, and tariffs. Successive generations of British and Dominion statesmen considered the project in varying forms—and decisively rejected it.

Today it has been revived in the more thorough-going form of organic union, comparable with that offered by Britain to France in 1940.

The argument that the refusal of nation-states to surrender the functions of national sovereignty in matters of vital concern to all is at the root of the world's troubles is one which (in my judgment) cannot be effectively challenged. On the other hand there are small grounds for thinking that, if the British Commonwealth had been united as a super-national organ in 1939, Hitler would in consequence have been deterred from laying violent hands on Poland.

## A Larger Loyalty

Moreover, the fact remains that even within the intimacy of the British Commonwealth the present trend of public thought is overwhelmingly against it. Not argument, but confidence born of really effective collaboration can prepare national opinion for surrender to a larger loyalty.

If neither Britain nor any of the Dominions are prepared to accept Imperial Federation or any other system of a like nature, it follows that for the present we must confine ourselves to proposals which would not infringe the sovereign powers of these five British Governments.

While the Federationists were doing battle the Imperial Conference system was being developed. Is that system sufficient, together with the existing arrangements for day-to-day consultation, to ensure that the British Commonwealth speaks and acts as one on issues which concern it as a whole and in its relations with the world at large? Mr. Curtin, the Australian Premier, thinks not.

The Imperial Conference normally meets once every four years. Its resolutions must be unanimous and they in no way bind the Premiers or other Cabinet Ministers who take part. No action results unless and until the member-Governments decide to implement a resolution by an executive order or by legislation of their own.

Hitherto the Conference has been very largely concerned with constitutional and economic relationships *wit in* the Commonwealth, and the two vital issues a common foreign policy and a coherent system of defence have tended to take second place. The emphasis will almost certainly change in the future.

Yet, even so, an intermittent system of this order appears inadequate to cope with the urgent and complicated issues which lie ahead.

The suggestion has been made that Imperial Conferences should be held annually. Improved air-travel facilities after the war would certainly make it more practicable than in the past, but Prime Ministers are reluctant to leave the steering wheel, and without them the assembly would lack the necessary authority.

The day-to-day contacts between the United Kingdom and Dominion Governments are much closer than is usually realized. In the first place, there is the normal direct communication through the Dominions Office with the Departments of External Affairs in the Dominions.

When private and informal talks are more suitable, the Government in London will send instructions to the United Kingdom High Commissioner in the Dominion, or vice versa a Dominion Government will instruct its own High Commissioner in London (or in a Dominion capital) to raise and discuss some question. In matters of the first importance requiring consultation at the highest possible level, Prime Minister communicates direct with Prime Minister.

Finally there is a new arrangement established by Mr. Eden early in the war, by which the Dominions Secretary of State meets the Dominion High Commissioners every afternoon.

Mr. Curtin has created widespread interest with his proposal that after the war there should be an Empire Council consisting of the Dominion High Commissioners and the Dominions Secretary of State, presided over by the Prime Minister or his deputy. Such a council should he suggests, have the assistance of a permanent secretariat of experts, and while its headquarters would be in London, it should meet occasionally in Ottawa, Canberra, Wellington and Pretoria.

## The Implication

Its importance lies in the implication that the daily meetings with the High Commissioners which Mr. Eden began could be promoted and expanded.

There is no suggestion that such a Council would have any authority to commit the Governments represented on it. It would be advisory and consultative, but it would provide continuity. It would enable us to devise stage by stage a coherent Commonwealth strategy for peace.

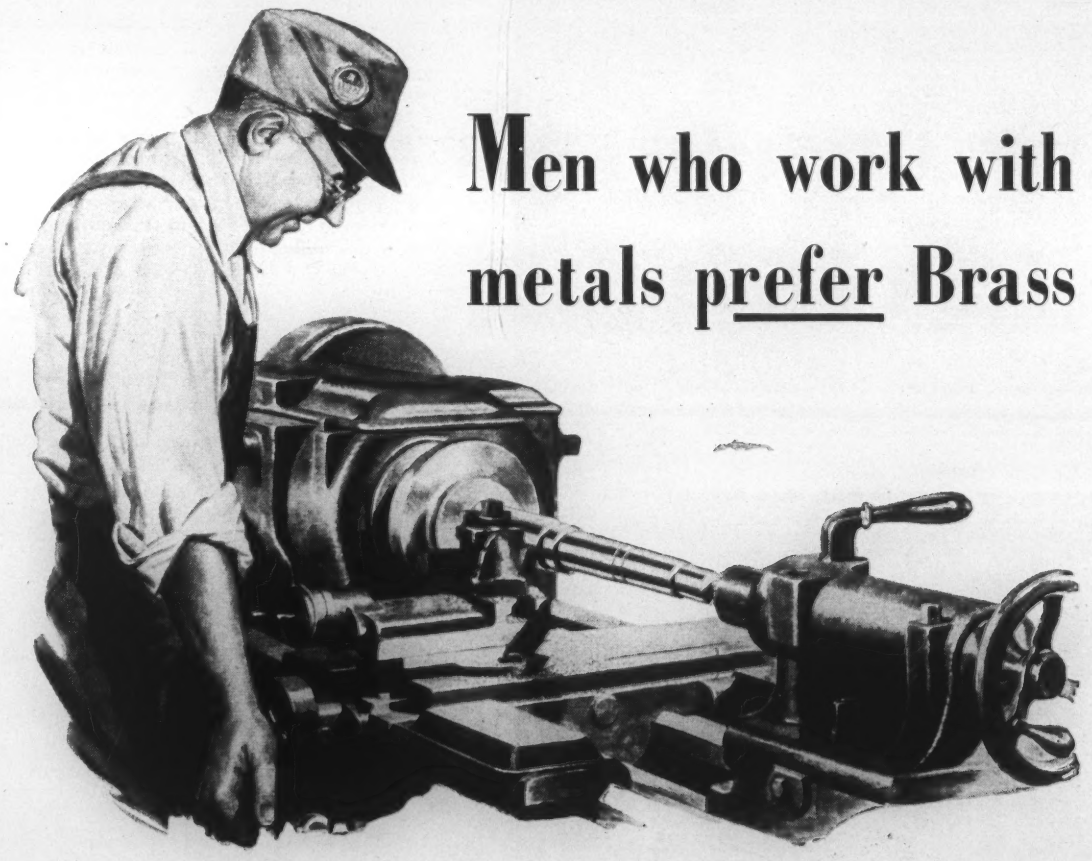
Now the idea of such a council or permanent secretariat was suggested as long ago as 1905 but Canada opposed it.

Since then variants of this proposal have been put forward on numerous occasions, but have always been resisted—particularly by Canada and South Africa.

Why? Undoubtedly because of a fear that such a body would inevitably acquire such prestige and authority that, although it might technically have no executive power, it would become increasingly difficult for any Government represented thereon to refuse to implement its considered recommendations. We are in the border zone between "consultation" and delegation of sovereign power.

Are we at an impasse? Are Mr. Curtin's proposals doomed to sterility?

**This class in algebra is just one of a number offered to Canadians with the Eighth Army in Italy by Canadian Army Educational Services.**

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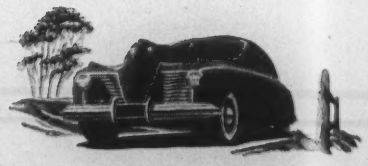

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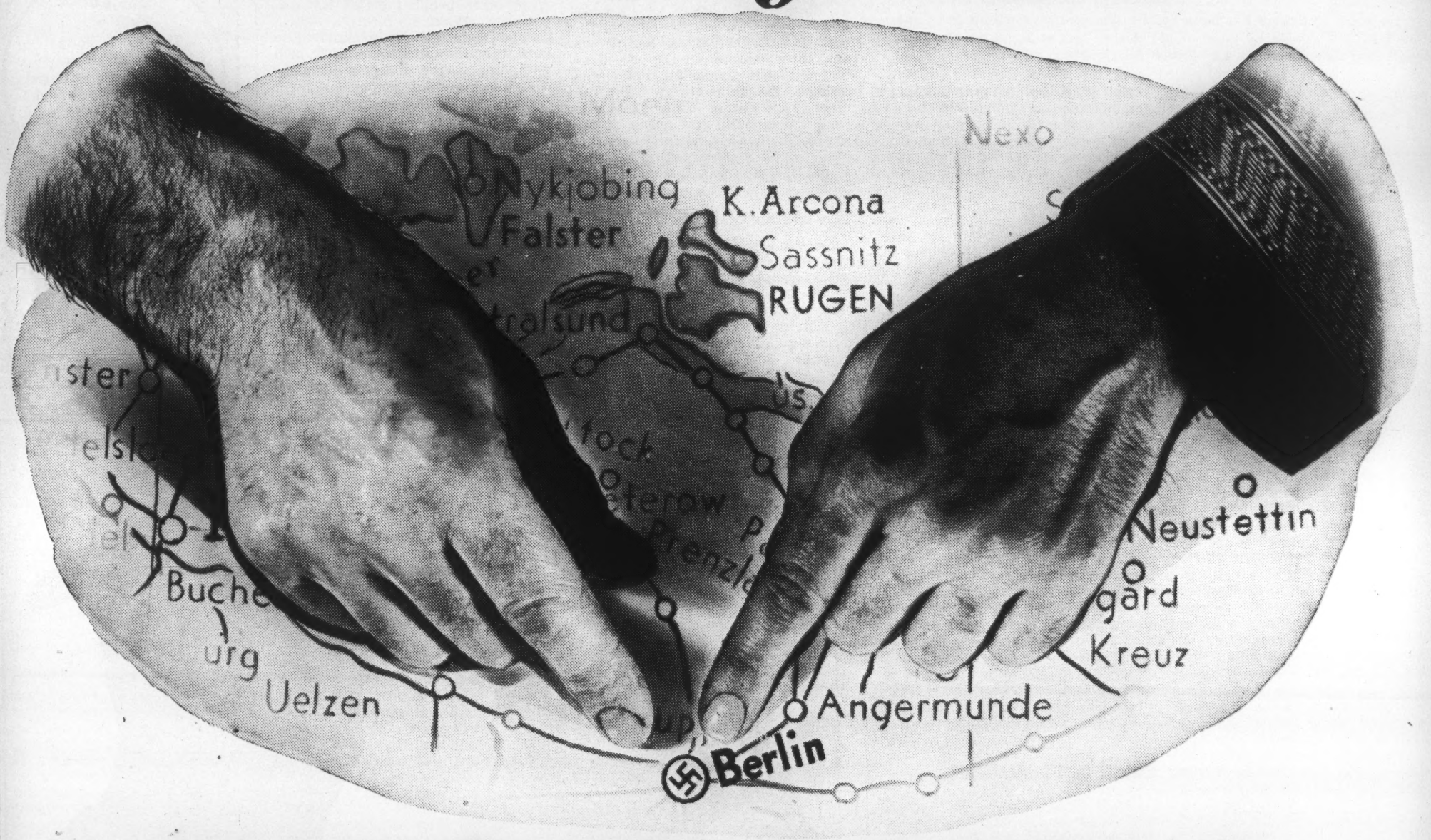
# First Objective




**IN these decisive months all Canada's effort is concentrated on one great objective—the attack that is to destroy the Nazi menace and all that it represents. Years of work have gone into its preparation. The best of our young men are staking their lives on its success.**

**We in Canada must support and strengthen this attack with all our effort. This one purpose must command our work, our minds and our hearts.**

**We must not permit any scramble for private gain or individual selfish ends, to distract us from our main task. If we concentrate on seeking, individually or jointly, higher prices, higher pay or higher profits, we shall be diverting our attention from the main task at this critical time. We shall also endanger the stability of prices which we in Canada have achieved after great difficulties—a stability that is essential to efficiency and fairness in war, and to peacetime prosperity afterward.**

**Our young men are fighting for a Canada and a world in which all men can have faith, hope and security. Each of them wants to come back to a job—or a farm—with a future. We at home must keep secure for them a strong and stable foundation on which alone a post-war period of promise and achievement can be built.**

This advertisement is one of a series being issued by the Government of Canada to emphasize the importance of preventing further increases in the cost of living now and deflation later.

# Was War Office Behind The McNaughton Withdrawal?

By R. L. FREDENBURGH

**Has there been War Office interference with the Canadian Army? What was responsible for the McNaughton retirement? These two questions have recently been much on the Canadian mind.**

**This informed and responsible writer, who is well known to our readers, offers some comments on the situation regarding our Army abroad, based on his contacts and sources of information in Britain.**

**He notes that there has been certain disagreement within the Canadian fold, but doubts in view of the desire "not to tread on Canadian corns" that there has been any British interference.**

*London*

A CORRESPONDENT writing from a town in Alberta tells us that some people he meets are suspicious of the treatment that is being given Canadian troops. They argue, he says, that the Canadians are not being allowed to operate as an army but are being scattered in small groups among the British and American forces, and the implication is that neither the British nor the Americans, and particularly the former, are willing to recognize the right of the Canadian forces to run their own show.

It happens that we meet large numbers of Canadians in Britain and have occasionally heard the same sort of complaint from them, though seldom from officers. We have even heard it suggested that General McNaughton was relieved of his command at the insistence of the War Office because of jealousy on the part of British military people.

This is the sort of thing which can do much harm if plain facts are not frankly stated. But it is difficult for the authorities to deal with this sort of rumor because for them to do so would appear to give to such rumors more attention than they deserve. Consequently, after checking our facts carefully with Canadian and British friends, we venture to make the following comments.

Since the beginning of the war there have been differences of opinion among Canadian leaders, both military and political, as to the number of divisions Canada should maintain. General Kenneth Stuart, who was for some years Chief of Staff at Ottawa, and for a brief period succeeded General McNaughton as Canadian Commander, used to lecture at the Royal Military College in Kingston. One of the main principles which he always impressed on the students was that in the event of there being another war in which Canada was engaged, the Dominion could and should create a vast war industry and an important air force, and probably would also have to build a substantial navy, but having done all this should not attempt to send overseas an army which would prove too big for her to keep reinforced in the face of heavy casualties. General Stuart felt that Canada would do well to maintain in action two, or at the most three, divisions.

What has been done? Certainly Canada has created an enormous war industry. She has also built a very considerable number of air squadrons, and her naval personnel has been multiplied to many times pre-war numbers. She has also devoted an important part of her manpower and industry to the Empire air training scheme which has contributed so much to the air supremacy which the Allies now enjoy.

This represents a vast effort on the part of Canada's population of eleven million people, and in addition she has sent overseas a sizeable army. We shall not assist the enemy by giving the figures, but it is no secret that Canada has sent to Britain a force that is very much larger than was envisaged before the war by General Stuart.

## Can It Be Maintained?

Can it be maintained when operations begin and substantial wastage must be reckoned on? Many people doubt it, and support for their argument is to be found in the fact that it is also no secret that British units are at present included in Canadian field forces.

Civilians not versed in military matters too often are inclined to think that if you have say sixteen thousand officers and men you have a division complete in itself and ready for the field. They forget such things as the Staffs at various levels, liaison, medical and welfare personnel, transport and supply services and so on; all of which eat manpower at an amazing rate even before sickness, accidents and casualties begin to demand replacements.

I do not pretend to know why General McNaughton was relieved of his command. He himself has thrown doubts on the official Ottawa explanation of ill-health. But it is generally believed that he was a strong and perhaps the leading advocate of the "big Canadian Army" school of thought. In any case, knowing the anxiety of the War Office to avoid treading on Canadian corns, we do not for a moment believe that they would have taken part in the McNaughton incident, even if they had strong feelings on the subject, which we doubt.

As a matter of fact the Canadian military organization has suffered to some extent from conflicting policies and even from personal rivalries. For instance until recently it was evident that there was some sort of triangular tug-of-war between GHQ Ottawa, Canadian Military Headquarters in London and Canadian Field Headquarters in Britain.

The trouble appears to have been in the practice of having authority divided between these three bodies with a consequent lack of unified direction. As a result capable Canadian officers sometimes never knew where they stood or how long they would continue to stand there. Happily this situation has been largely corrected in recent months.

Again, Canadian organization sometimes tended to fall between two schools. On one hand there was at times the tendency to slavishly adhere to British practices and methods. If a British officer had, let us say, three buttons on the sleeve of his greatcoat Canadian regulations decreed the same thing. On the other hand some Canadians who were fed up with this aping of the British Army went so far in the opposite direction as to refuse to learn from British experience and mistakes.

## The Matter of Boots

Army boots were a case in point. The British used hobnailed boots which were said to stand up better and to be easier for the wearer who did a lot of heavy foot-slogging. The Canadians were loath to admit that their regulation welted sole was not superior. A long investigation was made by Canadian military authorities which included a questionnaire circulated among the troops. Finally an ambiguous finding was returned which admitted, in a left-handed sort of way, that for heavy marching hobnails were best.

All of this is evidence mainly of growing pains which will disappear when big operations begin and the Canadian forces acquire the self-confidence in military matters which is born of hard experience. The Canadian who has seen active service, for instance, will be independent and sure of himself, but not to the degree where he will refuse to learn from other people's errors and experience. When he meets a British Colonel Blimp, as he is bound to do here, then he will know how to deal with him as the occasion demands.

In a sense these tendencies are a reflection of feelings sometimes contradictory and usually complex in Canada itself. There are conflicting pulls, both emotional and economic, towards London and Washington. In the midst of these there has emerged a Canadian nationalism which, though sometimes it is following the will-o'-the-wisp-like idea of an independent French Canadian republic along the shores of the St. Lawrence, nevertheless is very rapidly achieving a healthy maturity. War naturally provided a powerful impetus to this development, and the recent increase in Canada's Legations abroad is but one more sign of her full nationhood.

**Keeping "spit and polish" is traditional in the British army. Men of the Inniskillings, just out of the fighting line in Italy, mount guard as spotless and smart as if they were on ceremonial duty at home. Certainly this soldier's answer to the question above the mirror is "yes".**

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## THE OTTAWA LETTER

# Economic Experts Dig Holes For a Multilateral Trade Structure

By G. C. WHITTAKER

A GROUP of our senior trade and economic experts are just returned from London, where for several weeks, in conjunction with their counterparts of the British government, they have been carrying on with excavations in which it is proposed to lay the foundations for a postwar multilateral trade structure. It may be recalled that last August or September we reported on the first of such missions to London. The assignment of the experts then was to make the initial tests and borings to determine the feasibility of the project.

The mission now concluded followed in the wake of a similar mission by the same experts to Washington in January and February. The first move of all in this series of triangular operations was made about last June when British trade technicians began preparatory surveys at Washington. Back of it all was Washington's stipulation, in its original lend-lease war aid concession to Britain, that after the war its long-standing disapproval of features of the Empire Preference trade and tariff system should be recognized.

### Still Preliminary Stage

From our underground agents we learn that the latest diggings did not reach bedrock, but that no quicksand or other discouraging obstacle was encountered. In other words, progress was made but preliminary work is not yet completed. The immediate objective is the basis for a British-American-Canadian agreement in principle. Further work remains to be done by the experts before the objective is reached, or indeed before it can be determined whether it is attainable. If a basis of agreement is reached the experts will so report to their political principals, after which the three governments will approach each other through diplomatic channels with a view to a formal convention. With agreement in principle effected between governments, the exports would again take over, to work out such details as tariff changes.

Governments are cautious. They dislike commitments. As governments they have not yet appeared on the scene of the excavations for the proposed multilateral trade structure. Only the experts have been visible, and they have been heavily disguised and incognito. That is so that, should the project fall through, the governments can disavow any connection with it. Governments will only reveal themselves if the secret labors of the experts assure its success.

Assuming success, the original underwriters of the multilateral undertaking will be the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada. Shares will immediately be offered to the other dominions. After that the subscription books will be opened to other countries, with priorities for those of the United Nations group if they want them.

### Some Preferences to Stay

While the Empire Preference edifice will have to be very largely removed to make way for the larger and more imposing multilateral establishment, it is not, we understand, proposed to demolish it entirely. Although the governments have not come into the open, the experts somehow know that they are expected to produce a building that will be in keeping with the vision of a new world order. But the British and Canadian experts are not all-out visionaries. They realize that at least some of the pillars of the old preference structure are sound and difficult to improve upon. So far they have not seen fit to stand aside and let Yankee bulldozers sweep them away as if they were utterly worthless obstructions. Trimming down of the preferences is an elemental consideration in the approach to the multilateral objective, but it is not the intention to utterly destroy them.

From our underground sources we learn also that the larger project of a new international monetary exchange system on which the experts of the three countries have been working has been advanced to a stage where the governments themselves can come out of hiding and claim it as their own. The foundations have been actually completed, in the form of agreement in principle by the experts. It now remains for the governments to authorize the erection of the superstructure by adopting the agreement. This step will be taken formally through diplomatic channels. But in advance of this the British government will be obliged, in implementation of assurance previously given, to submit the project for discussion in Parliament. To facilitate this it will probably publish the general terms of agreement in a White Paper. If a convention is executed between Britain and the United States it will be subject to ratification in Congress.

At some stage in the formalities that lie ahead approval and participation of Russia in the undertaking will be sought. Later other countries will be invited to make it as nearly unanimous as possible.

### Canadian Plan In-Between

Canada will probably endorse the agreement simultaneously with Britain and the United States. Canadian monetary experts, who last summer produced an international exchange plan of their own which was somewhere between the British and American plans, have not had an equal voice with their brethren of London and Washington in working out the agreement. But they have not been kept on the outside. At some points their plan has provided cross-beams for joining disconnected sections of the British and American plans.

Most laymen, we imagine, have assumed that if an international monetary agreement were reached the exchange system to be based on it would be installed directly after the war and go into operation for the control of transactions among countries subscribing to it. This will not be quite the case. There will be a fairly extensive transition period during which the various countries will have a chance to reconvert from war to peace and attempt economic recovery under the monetary systems to which their economy is adjusted. They will be expected to shape their course progressively towards adhesion to the new system.

### Assisting Britain

Some of our readers but perhaps not all of them will be acquainted in this connection with the plan sponsored by some of Britain's industrial and commercial and financial interests and promoted by the *Economist* of London for the creation after the war of an enlarged sterling trading group of countries for the purpose of enabling Britain to recover from her enormous war losses and sacrifices by increasing her postwar foreign trade to around fifty per cent above its prewar level, and thus to provide something approaching full employment for her people and maintain their standard of living. The plan is advanced as a temporary expedient for overcoming Britain's difficult position, and would be abandoned later on in favor of merger of the sterling countries into a multilateral trading system governed by the proposed new monetary agreement.

Sponsors of the plan would make it entirely contingent upon the sympathetic approval of the United States, admitting that without such approval it would be impossible. Their hope is that the consideration that the proposed multilateral scheme would be less advantageous to Britain than to the United States and Canada, coupled with the importance to world stabilization of Britain's recovery, might influence American opinion in a manner favorable to their plan.

Since our underground communications are working so efficiently just now, we may as well let you know that our own economic pathfinders, who are pretty well acquainted with actual and probable United States reaction, do not give the British scheme a 100 to 1 chance unless it is shorn of some of its restrictive features. One feature which is regarded as particularly fatal is the placing of effective restrictions on the conversion of sterling balances within the trading group into dollar exchange.

And Ottawa, while conceding the justice and wisdom of giving Britain a chance to pull herself up economically by her bootstraps, would register the same objections to the restrictiveness of the British plan as it expects Washington to reveal.

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While inventive genius will undoubtedly bring you new and ever-improved gas appliances, still, an unfortunate impression has risen that immediately the war ends industry will offer appliances that will do everything, including minding the baby.

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## BRITISH NEWS-LETTER

# Impossible to Create Christians by an Act of Parliament

By COMMANDER STEPHEN KING-HALL, M.P.

*(Cabled from England as part of the London News-Letter and published by special arrangement. Copyright.)*

MOST people who know about education will also agree that on the whole the present British measure represents a sound and reasonable approach to the vast, complex and controversial problem. It is a great social reform.

To say this is not to suggest that the measure as it stands is perfect, and the House of Commons has already made certain modifications in the Bill. There will doubtless be further revisions.

Criticism has come from a number of people who should know what they are talking about, on the two main scores. First, the Bill envisages that several years will elapse after the close of the war before the new scheme will come into full operation. They feel the organizational period could and should be substantially reduced.

Secondly, the Bill has been severely criticised because of the financial arrangements upon which the new educational system is to be based. It proposes that the cost of the scheme be shared between the Exchequer and the local authorities, the former contributing up to fifty-five percent of the net expenditure involved.

### Poor Areas Will Suffer

Now many persons and bodies like the Association of Education Committees are convinced that this arrangement will increase rather than lessen the inequalities between the richer and poorer local authorities. Far from effecting equality and opportunity in education, these people say the percentage division of costs will encourage the richer localities to spend more in order to get more from the Exchequer, leaving the poorer areas far behind in the race. Apparently a special sum up to one million pounds is contemplated to be used to help the poorest local authorities, but this is argued to be wholly inadequate to rectify inequalities.

The problem of distribution of financial responsibility between the Exchequer and the local authorities goes far beyond the Education Bill. The whole question of rating in Britain tends to produce inequality in almost every field of social welfare, since the rich county or borough may need comparatively few amenities to be provided out of public funds, whereas a place like Liverpool requiring a very large expenditure on social measures is already burdened with higher rates than many richer areas have to bear.

Local taxation and the organization of local authorities come under the Ministry of Health. The present system of financing local works with these wide variations of wealth and taxes that exist between the different localities is hopelessly antiquated, inefficient and unfair. There is a crying need for reform in this field in relations between the Exchequer and the various local authorities. Unless the question is tackled boldly and translated into practice the great social reforms now before Parliament or being planned by the Government may be jeopardised.

Here are some observations on one aspect of the question which come from a correspondent who has long experience in educational matters. We do not go all the way with the correspondent in some of his statements but feel his letter is timely and his main argument deserves recognition.

### Religion Not Main Issue

"A very high proportion of the time spent by Commons on the second reading of the Education Bill was used in discussing the question of religious education. Indeed it might be assumed that this was in fact a burning question in the schools, that the parents and teachers of the children regarded as a main issue.

"This is far from being the case, the issues which were discussed with such ardor by the elected representatives of the people, fortunately, were not those which worry the actual practitioners and consumers in the education system. Moreover, the ignorance of parliamentarians on matters of education are more evident when discussing religious education than on most other issues.

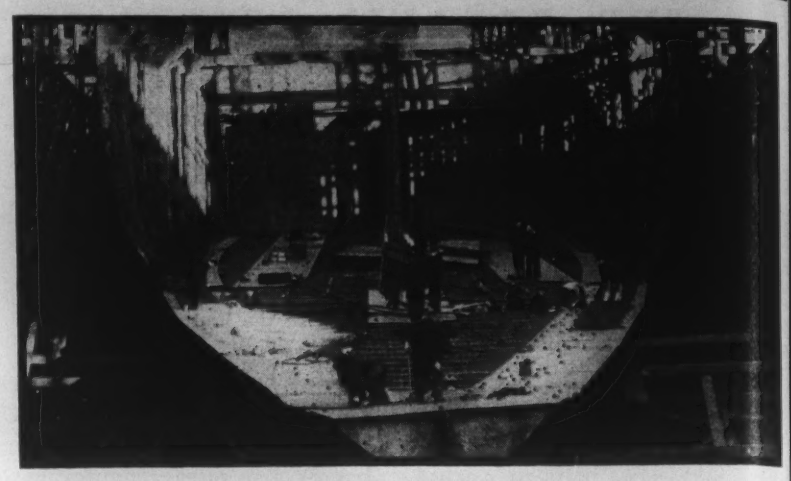
"It is assumed, for example, that the quality of religious instruction in Church schools is higher than in council schools and that inadequate time is spent on this subject in the latter. It is also tacitly assumed that an increase in the time spent on religious instruction would have some direct influence on the membership of the active life of the Church, even on the moral life of the children concerned.

"The truth of the matter is that the quality of religious instruction varies according to the capacity of the teachers and the standard is both good and bad in the church and council schools. Moreover, there is more time spent on religious instruction than on any other subject in the curriculum; with the possible exception of arithmetic it is the only subject taught in every school day. There is no evidence to show that the children brought up on denominational Christian teaching are any more active members of the Church than those brought up on the agreed syllabus, or that the standard of conduct bears any relationship to the type of religious instruction received. It is also clear that many parliamentarians never read the agreed syllabus, let alone watch it being taught in the school, or they would not assume it to be a form of devitalised Christianity bearing no relationship to live or corporate worship.

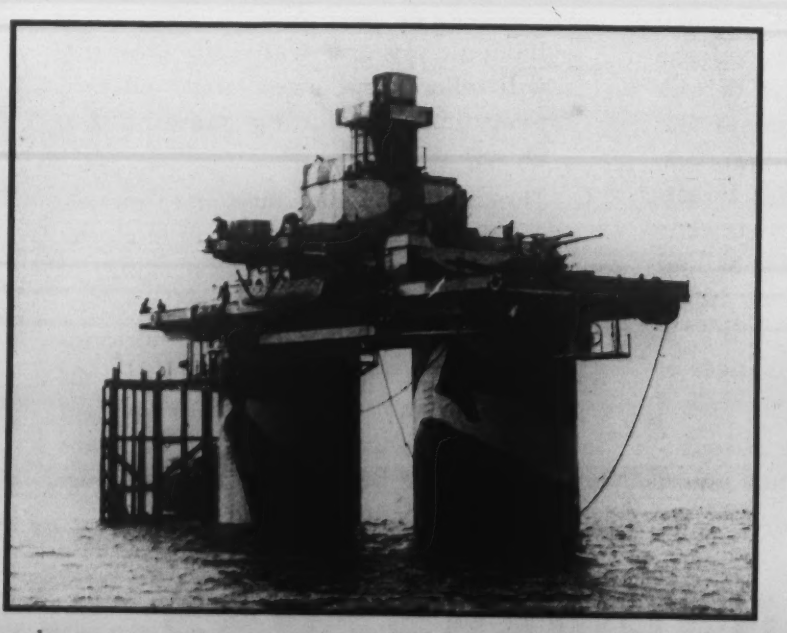
"The focus of the whole business lies in the teacher. No forms and regulations will work unless the teacher is a convinced Christian, and it is impossible to create Christians by an Act of Parliament. Indeed, legal enforcement of the act of worship beginning every school day from one point of view is retrogressive. There could have been few schools in England that did not do this voluntarily in the past and it is difficult to see what advantage was gained by making it compulsory.

"There is, however, a deeper issue. Much of the discussion on the preservation of the dual system (whereby education is provided partly by the state and partly by the religious denominations who receive grants varying in size from the state) centres around the thesis, 'Parents have had to fight to see their children educated in the faith of their fathers.' No one has yet said what right a parent possesses to determine from the beginning the views of his child on issues of such importance. The whole spirit of modern education should be to give a child sufficient factual information and the right standard of judgment in order that he might ultimately make up his own mind on issues of this magnitude. There is little difference between the Nazi control of a child's political education and some of the protagonists of the churches who insist that a child's views on the ultimate verities be conditioned from infancy.

"The advocates of increasing denominational instruction fail to see that religious differences are no longer a live issue in the country and if pressed the result will be not to increase their power but the secularization of the educational system on the lines of the United States, Canada, Australia and the Scandinavian countries."



**Ships are rolling off the stocks from Britain's shipyards in record time. Numerous merchant ships were launched last year, with boys, women and men over 60 helping in the work. In this picture, bulkheads are being prepared for rivetting, just eight weeks after the keel was laid.**



**Anti-aircraft guns mounted on the steel superstructure of this "Island Fort" protect Britain's east coast shipping from low-flying aircraft. Each fort consists of two concrete towers, 50 feet high from the base. Mess decks for gun crews are in the towers, with the magazines below.**


**WHAT DO YOU THINK?**

This is the first of a series of Monsanto Plastics advertisements which will appear in several leading business magazines this year. As you can see at a glance, it breaks what is probably the most basic law of advertising and salesmanship. It focuses attention, not on the virtues of the products it offers potential users, *but on their shortcomings!*

Briefly, here are our reasons for taking this unconventional approach:

It seems obvious today that the public is sold to the hilt on the part the plastics industry will play in the bright new postwar world to come. In fact, many an industry would turn handsprings for a place in the limelight half as prominent as ours.

But ever since Sunday feature writers first began to rhapsodize over the coming Plastics Age, many of you with a personal stake in the sound future of the plastics industry have been fearful of the effects of *over*-selling the public. You fear that the truly amazing advances our industry has made will pale into disappointing insignificance beside the rosy visions that have been painted. You are afraid that plastics will be assigned jobs they are not yet ready to fill —and that when they fail on those jobs, all of us will share the blame.

In short, many of you feel that it is time someone started applying the brakes to public optimism about plastics.

This is our way of applying the brakes.

Later advertisements in this series addressed to business executives will take the same frank, straight-from-the-shoulder approach to plastics and the jobs they can and cannot logically be expected to fill in postwar products. Of course, we expect Monsanto to benefit—but we also hope that these advertisements will have a healthy effect on the future of the entire industry.

Are we on the right track?

Will you give us your frank reactions? In a brief note—or a five-page letter—whichever you need to express your opinions?

**There are some jobs plastics can't fill**

A plastic frying pan would be light . . . easy to handle . . . easy to clean. It would also be a sleek and colorful addition to the postwar kitchen.

But once you tried to fry your breakfast bacon in a plastic frying pan—you'd never buy another.

In fact, the chances are you would look with suspicion on any plastics products for some time to come . . . which explains Monsanto's frankly selfish reasons for pointing out the *limitations* as well as the many virtues of plastics.

LIMITATIONS

in one form for rubber, in another for aluminum and in still another for glass.

But plastics are sensitive to very high temperatures. They cannot match the surface hardness of glass. They are not at their best when merely substituting in a product designed for other materials. To get the most from plastics you usually have to start your design from scratch . . . and work closely with someone who *knows* plastics, yet can also grasp your problems.

ADVANTAGES

Plastics are bright and colorful, appealing to the eye and warmly pleasant to touch. They are light in weight, yet surprisingly strong. When combined with other materials, such as paper, cloth, wood and even glass they add many useful properties. They can often be formed into intricate and complicated shapes at substantial savings in production time and cost. They are resistant to chemicals and to atmospheric attack. They are amazingly versatile, doubling

This is plain talk, but we think it's the kind of talk you want to hear when you look at plastics as possible raw materials for your products. For our *mutual* benefit, it's the kind of talk you *will* hear from our plastics consultants if you come to us for advice.

MONSANTO (CANADA) LIMITED
Montreal — Toronto

★ ★ ★

**The Broad and Versatile Family of Monsanto Plastics**

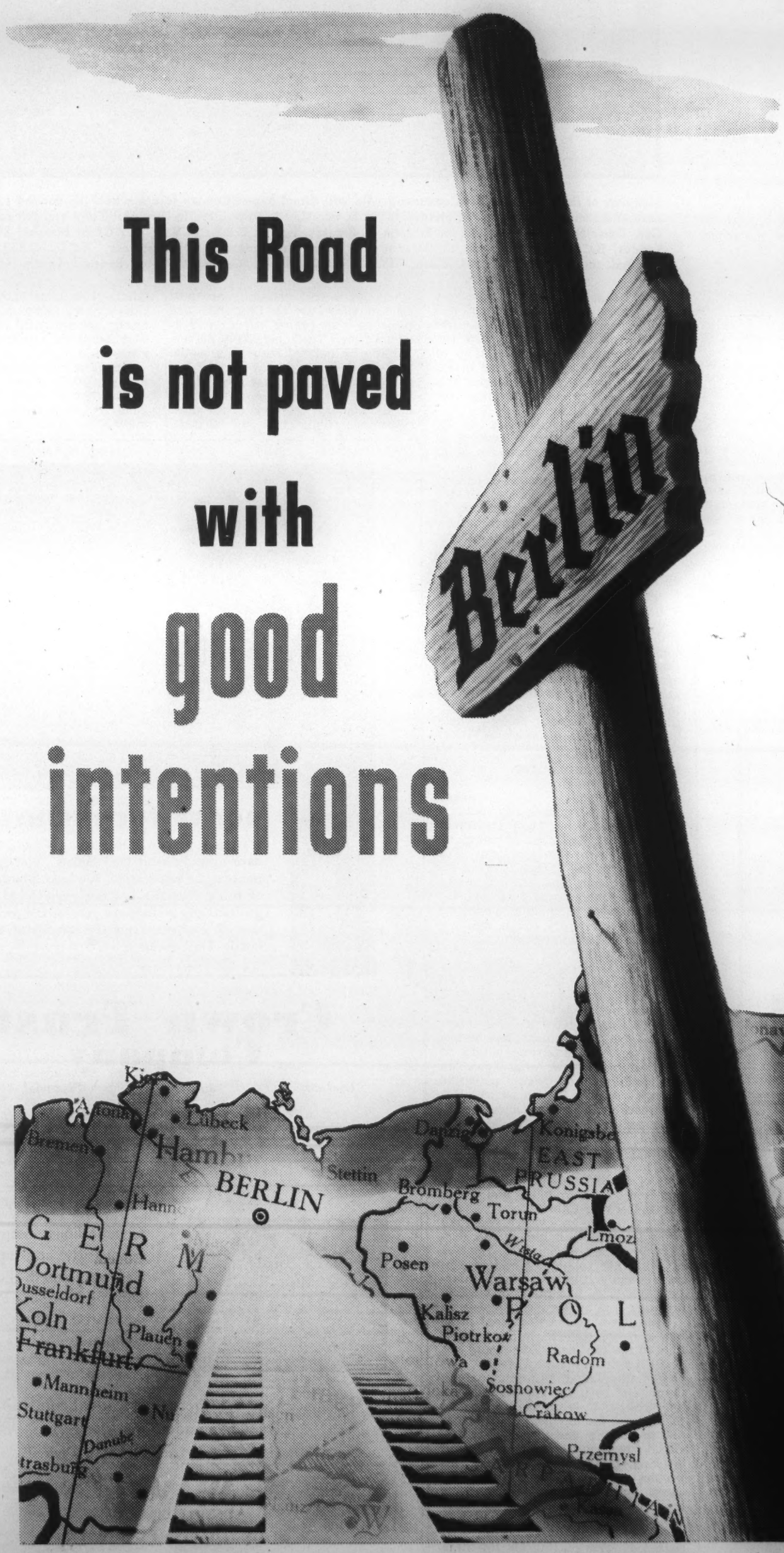
*(Trade names designate Monsanto's exclusive formulations of these basic plastic materials)*

LUSTRON (polystyrene) • SAFLEX (vinyl acetal) NITRON (cellulose nitrate) • FIBESTOS (cellulose acetate) • OPALON (cast phenolic resin) RESINOX (phenolic compounds).

Sheets • Rods • Tubes • Molding Compounds Castings • Vuepak Rigid Transparent Packaging Materials.

MONSANTO PLASTICS
SERVING INDUSTRY...WHICH SERVES MANKIND

# This Road is not paved with good intentions




● The road to this Nazi hell isn't paved with anything but tough fighting, human sacrifice and Victory Bond dollars. The Canadian and Allied troops who are fighting their way through know the fastest route better than we do at home. They're blasting a new road to Berlin with grenades, bombs, bayonets.

Their lives are pledged to Victory.

It's our job to pledge our dollars.

Our dollars must be invested in Victory Bonds now, to-day. Our dollars must speed Canada's War production . . . Ship supplies to Fighting Men. Our good intentions must be turned into Victory Bonds. These bonds will make the road to Berlin shorter. Buy them now. Cash, Payroll Plan or through your Bank, and strike while the war is hot.

*Bright's employees have already bought more than $156,000.00 of Victory Bonds and War Savings, an average of nearly $1,000.00 each. It is a record of which we are all proud. A pledge to our fighting men.*

## THE HITLER WAR

# Latest Russian Diplomatic Moves Widely Welcomed Abroad

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

IF THE smashing Russian advance into Southern Poland and Roumania has caused a critical reappraisal of our own campaign in Italy, the clear-cut political policy which the Soviets are developing to accompany and facilitate that advance is also causing a searching criticism of our own indecisive and ineffective political program for Europe.

The great invasion, we are told from day to day, is coming soon. We may be confident, I believe, that with the immense force that is being gathered for it, it will prove more effective than our recent efforts in Italy. The latter has been relegated for months past to a number three priority front. Failings there have undoubtedly been in our leadership and tactics there, but the main reason for our discomfiture seems to have been that while we would not give up trying to capture Rome, we would not divert to this theatre the necessary men and material to achieve an overwhelming superiority.

Hitler appears to have understood the moral implications of this campaign better than we did. Aided by the terrain, he has won a tidy defensive victory here, which might have had far graver results—the kind he was pursuing—had he not at the same time incurred a great defeat on the eastern front. Perhaps our pressure at Cassino and our disappointing venture at Anzio absorbed just the German reserves which might have staved off disaster in the east, but we will never get the credit for it.

At any rate, Hitler didn't succeed in his biggest purpose, that of driving our Anzio landing force into the sea—something which is too often forgotten. He did succeed in depressing some of our people, and in convincing the *Army and Navy Journal* in Washington that the German Army had learned as valuable lessons as we had from the indecisive fighting. But I am inclined to agree with the *New York Times* military editor, Hanson Baldwin, that it was a good thing we had this experience before the invasion, while there was still time to apply its lessons.

Like much of life's discouraging experience, we may yet squeeze a profit out of it. It is largely a matter of attitude, and I can affirm that I did not find Canada's field generals in Britain, freshly arrived there from the fighting in Italy, dismayed in the slightest.

We ought to be able to learn in the same way from our mishandling of French and Italian political affairs. The woes that befell us after the collapse of France in 1940 ought to have impressed on us the importance of a strong France and our vital interest in encouraging French revival.

A Frenchman with a passionate belief in the revival of France and with a magnetic attraction for other French patriots offered himself early as our ally. In fairness, it must be said, that British leaders saw that his was the side to support, and would have nothing to do with Vichy. But the American State Department, representing the land of the free and the home of the brave, for some curious reason rejected this modern Lafayette and supported the defeatists of Vichy.

Its persistent opposition to de Gaulle, even since the landing in North Africa and the broadening of the Free French movement into a provisional government as representative of its nation as any of the recognized exiled governments in London, appears to be basically a matter of not wanting to admit the earlier mistake.

With the invasion clock at ten or fifteen minutes to twelve, President Roosevelt has just declared that we will not recognize the authority of the French National Committee in the liberated French territory behind our armies, but that General Eisenhower will deal with whomever he thinks fit. Thus we are to start the campaign for the liberation of Western Europe saddled with the policy—or lack of policy—which has proven such a failure in Italy.

**Members of the supreme Allied command who will direct expeditionary forces when the second front opens in Europe are shown in the above picture, taken at invasion headquarters in London. They are, left to right: Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, U.S.A.; Sir Bertram H. Ramsay, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O.; Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur W. Tedder, K.C.B.; Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower; Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, K.C.B., D.S.O.; Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory, K.C.B., D.S.O.; Lieut. General Walter Baddell Smith, United States.**

### Russian Touch Surer

Russian policy, by contrast, appears to be proceeding with a much surer touch. Their treatment of the Polish Government might be compared with the American attitude towards the French Committee. But aside from this, their reported terms to Finland and their explicit declaration to Roumania upon entering her territory, have made a most favorable impression.

It may be that, for all of Russia's words and our lack of them, the peoples of Western Europe trust Britain and America to restore their freedom more than the peoples of Eastern Europe trust Russian intentions. Yet in the last few weeks there has been a strong outcry in the leading British and American publications for a clearer policy in Europe. Among British writers this has reached the point where the replacement of Foreign Secretary Eden is openly discussed.

This is suggested on the grounds that he is overloaded with the three jobs of Foreign Secretary, leader of the House of Commons, and member of the War Cabinet, and certainly he did look an overworked man when I talked with him in the Foreign Office six weeks ago. But for all his wide popularity and his innate decency, it is felt in many quarters that Eden has failed to develop a strong line of European policy.

True, it could be argued that lacking a strong British military position on the continent Eden could not develop a strong political policy. But on the other hand, Britain's predominant air position has maintained her prestige in large degree, and as the great protagonist of freedom and democracy and protector of the exiled governments she had a strong drawing power for the European peoples — all of whom yearn for these political principles even if they don't thoroughly understand the working of them.

So the possibility is being discussed of Eden putting his full time into the leadership of the House of Commons and the War Cabinet—where he is still generally accepted as the successor to Churchill and someone else taking over the Foreign Office. The most likely person, judging by normal standards, would be Lord Cranbourne, the present Dominions Secretary. A member of the famous Cecil family, a grandson of Lord Salisbury, he is one of the most respected public men in Britain, where it is sometimes said that he, rather than Eden, was the moving spirit when both resigned from Chamberlain's Government in February 1938.

But if a real shaking up of the Foreign Office and activation of British policy has been decided upon, it is possible that the job might be given to Lord Beaver-


W. C. PITFIELD & COMPANY LIMITED

Zero Hour

April 24th represents another zero hour for the great civilian army of Canadians. On that day, the Sixth Victory Loan campaign gets underway.

This is one campaign in which there should be no "arm-chair strategists". Every Canadian must actively participate!

Lend every dollar you possibly can to make 1944 the Victory year.

W. C. Pitfield & Company
Limited
MONTREAL

*Montreal • Toronto • Ottawa • Halifax • Saint John • Moncton*

NOT TO THE ENGINEER!

It's the same way with settling estates. You have to understand the "signals", and experience is the best teacher. We make a business of being Executor and our experienced organization is available to you for the protection of your estate and the security of your family. Let's discuss it.

Crown Trust Company

*Executors :: Trustees :: Financial Agents*

MONTREAL TORONTO



FOUNDED 1865

Trinity College School PORT HOPE ONTARIO

A Boarding School in the Country for Boys

*Separate Senior and Junior Schools*

EARLY APPLICATION More than half the number of expected vacancies for September, 1944, have already been filled; early application for entry is advisable. There will be some vacancies in April, 1944.

SCHOLARSHIPS Memorial Scholarships to the annual value of $500.00 are offered for competition every year, the examinations will be written on May 4th and 5th, 1944.

*Full information will be gladly sent on request to the Headmaster.*

*Tradition and Progress*

PHILIP A.C. KETCHUM, M.A., B.Paed., *Headmaster*

Commodious, convenient, beautifully and appropriately appointed. Equipped with pipe organ. Perfectly ventilated. The Chapel is completely Air - Conditioned.

¶ Services are held here under ideal conditions.
(There is no additional charge.)
Cremation Carefully Attended to if Desired.

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brook. With Brendan Bracken, he is Churchill's closest confidant today, and people up and down the country declared to me that he was the most brilliant idea-man in Britain.

No one said that he was easy to work with, and some declared that he couldn't work in a team at all, and constantly went on from one new idea to another. There is, this, however, which is constant in the Beaver's character, and that is a passionate belief in the British Empire and in private enterprise. And what a current—or shall we say, a cyclone?—of fresh air he would bring into the Foreign Office!

Another man highly qualified for the job of Foreign Secretary is Lord Vansittart, who I believe is much misrepresented as an ogre intending to eat Germany alive. No one, in fact, who read his latest and highly literary work, *Lessons Of My Life*, could think that. I had a long conversation with him, and found him one of the most friendly persons whom I met in Britain, very young-looking for one who has "retired" (he is 62), and one of the few people with a definite plan for dealing with Germany. This is, briefly, to decentralize and de-Prussianize her.

He would not cut Germany up, nor amputate much from her, but would force Prussia back out of Western Germany and the Rhineland, which she has gobbled up in the past 75 years, realizing that it would take a generation of supervision to bring along the most western and liberal-minded elements in these provinces to the full responsibility of self-government.

To achieve this, these better elements must in the first place be freed from the terrorism which the extreme nationalists exerted after the last war, and which culminated in Hitlerism. Briefly put, Vansittart's program for Germany is "a full larder, but an empty arsenal."

### Vansittart's Ideas

His belief in a close partnership with France is well-known. He has also long urged closer relations with Russia, and from what he said on this subject I am sure will be one of those to welcome her reported offer to Finland, and her statement to Roumania. For I found him hoping for a *generous* Soviet approach to her western neighbors, to disarm their suspicion and the still persistent world suspicion that Russia pursues either an imperialist or a revolutionary policy.

Like most well-informed observers —the phrase will come in—he believes that the revolutionary phase of Soviet policy has passed. But these people are still concerned to see how Russia interprets her demand for "friendly" neighbors along her western border, whether she intends to secure these by a generous treatment of them or by the imposition of "governments" spawned in Moscow, such as the "Kusinnen Government" which she tried to force on Finland in 1939, and the "Committee of Polish Patriots" and "Free German Committee" which she maintains today.

A Cabinet Minister who, with some heart-searching, had accepted the Curzon Line as the Polish frontier, earnestly hoped that the Russians would seek a "fair and agreed" settlement with the Poles, so as to lay the basis for genuine peace, if not immediate friendship, which is a lot to hope for.

We now have the exemplary Soviet pronouncement to the Roumanians, claiming the Bessarabian and Bukovinian territories ceded by the Roumanians in 1940, but disavowing any further territorial demands, or any intention of promoting social revolution in the wake of the Red Army.

And if, as rumored in the usually reliable *Dagens Nyheter* (Daily News) of Stockholm, the Soviets have offered to leave the Finns not only the naval base of Hangoe but their second city of Viipuri, which was taken from them in the settlement of March 1940, then this is certainly more than anyone could have expected.

It is said that for this the Finns must compensate with a heavy indemnity. Looking about to see how they would pay this, it occurs that either the nickel production of the Petsamo mines over a long term, or the cession of the mines themselves would be a likely Russian suggestion. Though it may be that the Russians will demand the Aaland Islands as well. They controlled these islands, which lie across the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia, from the time that they drove the Swedes out of Finland in 1810, up to 1918.

While Russian political policy is clarifying, backed by the mighty sweep of the Red Army up to the frontiers of Roumania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, our own political policy appears to be undergoing an upheaval, and our invasion move is still cloaked in highly necessary secrecy. One can begin, however, to fit the pieces together into a pattern —as doubtless the Germans are busy doing.

If we are going to make a further effort on the Italian front, as the *Army and Navy Journal* says, with a certain diversion of strength from the invasion, then that will probably come in the Anzio sector, and would explain the latest German attacks there as intended to upset our preparations.

But broadly, it would seem that the great build-up of American air power in Italy, which Mr. Churchill announced in his latest speech, and which has delivered a series of record attacks on Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Roumania in the last few days, seems intended to take over the main weight on this front, just as it has carried it in Western Europe for so long. Its efforts will be more and more closely co-ordinated with the Russian advance, and the gap between the two is narrowing rapidly.

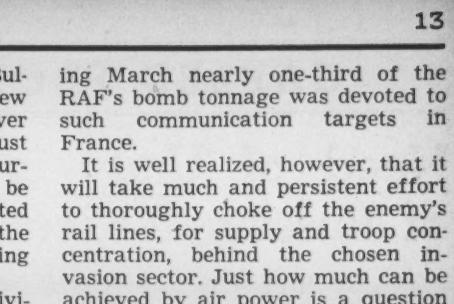
On the Western front our activities are beginning to fit into an invasion pattern. As long anticipated in this correspondence our heavy bombers are beginning to shift more and more of their attention from Germany back to the nodal points of the French railway network. During March nearly one-third of the RAF's bomb tonnage was devoted to such communication targets in France.

It is well realized, however, that it will take much and persistent effort to thoroughly choke off the enemy's rail lines, for supply and troop concentration, behind the chosen invasion sector. Just how much can be achieved by air power is a question which is not yet finally answered. But one thing is certain, and that is that no military venture in history ever had the support of even a large fraction of the air power with which we will back up the long-awaited "second front."


# Plan Today
## . . . for the Canada of Tomorrow!

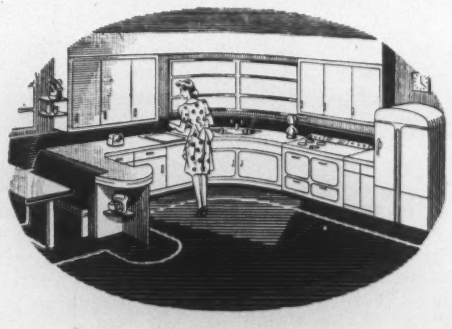
Side by side with *working* to win the war we must *plan* to win the peace. While there must be not the slightest relaxation of our fighting effort until the white flag of surrender is run up in Berlin and Tokyo — yet, if postwar readjustment and re-employment are to be effected promptly and effectively, we must *all* plan today for the Canada of tomorrow. Some such planning is already afoot. Some after-Victory blueprinting is being undertaken by governments, municipalities and industries. But planning is *your* job, too. *You* have a home to plan for . . . or a business . . . or a farm. Remember, by planning today we prepare ready-made markets for tomorrow — markets which will absorb our nation's fullest productivity and so create full and gainful employment for all.

*Let us plan Worthier Communities*



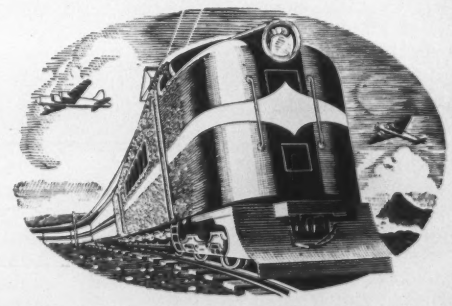
Let us press for improvement in our cities, towns and villages. New housing is needed . . . new schools and enlarged universities . . . new hospitals and libraries. New civic centres are needed — new recreational facilities, new parks, arenas, swimming pools, dramatic centres and galleries. New traffic thoroughfares and improved street lighting are needed. Let us plan now to end the smoke nuisance in our cities and towns.

*Let us plan to Improve Our Homes*



Let us plan their re-fitting, re-furbishing, and re-furnishing. Let us plan better homes, healthier, lighter and lovelier homes. Let us plan to equip them to save labour and save time . . . to provide new comfort.

*Let us plan Swifter, Safer Transportation*



Highways, railways, airways — let us plan for the modernization and betterment of them all. Let us plan new roads, broad and straight . . . with wide traffic lanes, well lit and well graded. Let us plan improved street car, bus and trolley coach services. Let us plan railroad electrification . . . new bridges . . . new cloverleafs . . . new airports.

*Let us plan to Improve Our Business*

Whether we run a farm, a factory, an office or a store, let us plan its modernization. Let us plan its re-equipment and re-organization. Let us plan to install new machines . . . new lighting. Let us plan to bring our businesses up to date . . . let us plan to expand them for better service, increased output and the manufacture of better products.

*Let us plan Extended Rural Electrification*

Let us plan to modernize our farms — with electricity. Let us build new rural power lines, until the benefits of "electrical living" with its conveniences, economies and comforts reach an ever-increasing number of hamlets and farms! Let us plan, in country and town, for fuller living, greater opportunity, and peacetime employment for everyone!

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

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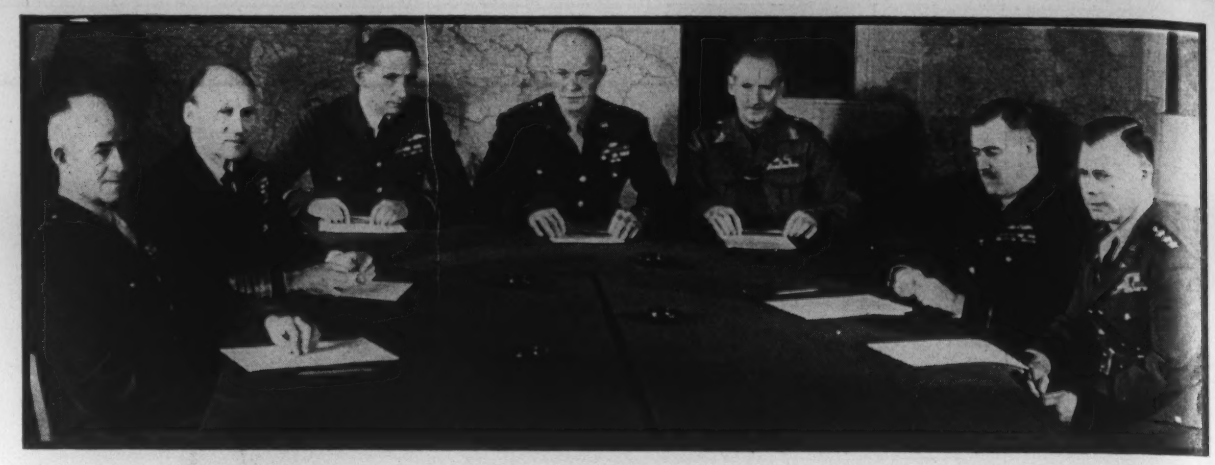
Like much of life's discouraging experience, we may yet squeeze a profit out of it. It is largely a matter of attitude, and I can affirm that I did not find Canada's field generals in Britain, freshly arrived there from the fighting in Italy, dismayed in the slightest.

We ought to be able to learn in the same way from our mishandling of French and Italian political affairs. The woes that befell us after the collapse of France in 1940 ought to have impressed on us the importance of a strong France and our vital interest in encouraging French revival.

A Frenchman with a passionate belief in the revival of France and with a magnetic attraction for other French patriots offered himself early as our ally. In fairness, it must be said, that British leaders saw that his was the side to support, and would have nothing to do with Vichy. But the American State Department, representing the land of the free and the home of the brave, for some curious reason rejected this modern Lafayette and supported the defeatists of Vichy.

Its persistent opposition to de Gaulle, even since the landing in North Africa and the broadening of the Free French movement into a provisional government as representative of its nation as any of the recognized exiled governments in London, appears to be basically a matter of not wanting to admit the earlier mistake.

With the invasion clock at ten or fifteen minutes to twelve, President Roosevelt has just declared that we will not recognize the authority of the French National Committee in the liberated French territory behind our armies, but that General Eisenhower will deal with whomever he thinks fit. Thus we are to start the campaign for the liberation of Western Europe saddled with the policy—or lack of policy—which has proven such a failure in Italy.



**Members of the supreme Allied command who will direct expeditionary forces when the second front opens in Europe are shown in the above picture, taken at invasion headquarters in London. They are, left to right: Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, U.S.A.; Sir Bertram H. Ramsay, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O.; Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur W. Tedder, K.C.B.; Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower; Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, K.C.B., D.S.O.; Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory, K.C.B., D.S.O.; Lieut. General Walter Baddell Smith, United States.**

### Russian Touch Surer

Russian policy, by contrast, appears to be proceeding with a much surer touch. Their treatment of the Polish Government might be compared with the American attitude towards the French Committee. But aside from this, their reported terms to Finland and their explicit declaration to Roumania upon entering her territory, have made a most favorable impression.

It may be that, for all of Russia's words and our lack of them, the peoples of Western Europe trust Britain and America to restore their freedom more than the peoples of Eastern Europe trust Russian intentions. Yet in the last few weeks there has been a strong outcry in the leading British and American publications for a clearer policy in Europe. Among British writers this has reached the point where the replacement of Foreign Secretary Eden is openly discussed.

This is suggested on the grounds that he is overloaded with the three jobs of Foreign Secretary, leader of the House of Commons, and member of the War Cabinet, and certainly he did look an overworked man when I talked with him in the Foreign Office six weeks ago. But for all his wide popularity and his innate decency, it is felt in many quarters that Eden has failed to develop a strong line of European policy.

True, it could be argued that lacking a strong British military position on the continent Eden could not develop a strong political policy. But on the other hand, Britain's predominant air position has maintained her prestige in large degree, and as the great protagonist of freedom and democracy and protector of the exiled governments she had a strong drawing power for the European peoples — all of whom yearn for these political principles even if they don't thoroughly understand the working of them.

So the possibility is being discussed of Eden putting his full time into the leadership of the House of Commons and the War Cabinet—where he is still generally accepted as the successor to Churchill and someone else taking over the Foreign Office. The most likely person, judging by normal standards, would be Lord Cranbourne, the present Dominions Secretary. A member of the famous Cecil family, a grandson of Lord Salisbury, he is one of the most respected public men in Britain, where it is sometimes said that he, rather than Eden, was the moving spirit when both resigned from Chamberlain's Government in February 1938.

But if a real shaking up of the Foreign Office and activation of British policy has been decided upon, it is possible that the job might be given to Lord Beaver-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brook. With Brendan Bracken, he is Churchill's closest confidant today, and people up and down the country declared to me that he was the most brilliant idea-man in Britain.

No one said that he was easy to work with, and some declared that he couldn't work in a team at all, and constantly went on from one new idea to another. There is, this, however, which is constant in the Beaver's character, and that is a passionate belief in the British Empire and in private enterprise. And what a current—or shall we say, a cyclone?—of fresh air he would bring into the Foreign Office!

Another man highly qualified for the job of Foreign Secretary is Lord Vansittart, who I believe is much misrepresented as an ogre intending to eat Germany alive. No one, in fact, who read his latest and highly literary work, *Lessons Of My Life*, could think that. I had a long conversation with him, and found him one of the most friendly persons whom I met in Britain, very young-looking for one who has "retired" (he is 62), and one of the few people with a definite plan for dealing with Germany. This is, briefly, to decentralize and de-Prussianize her.

He would not cut Germany up, nor amputate much from her, but would force Prussia back out of Western Germany and the Rhineland, which she has gobbled up in the past 75 years, realizing that it would take a generation of supervision to bring along the most western and liberal-minded elements in these provinces to the full responsibility of self-government.

To achieve this, these better elements must in the first place be freed from the terrorism which the extreme nationalists exerted after the last war, and which culminated in Hitlerism. Briefly put, Vansittart's program for Germany is "a full larder, but an empty arsenal."

### Vansittart's Ideas

His belief in a close partnership with France is well-known. He has also long urged closer relations with Russia, and from what he said on this subject I am sure will be one of those to welcome her reported offer to Finland, and her statement to Roumania. For I found him hoping for a *generous* Soviet approach to her western neighbors, to disarm their suspicion and the still persistent world suspicion that Russia pursues either an imperialist or a revolutionary policy.

Like most well-informed observers —the phrase will come in—he believes that the revolutionary phase of Soviet policy has passed. But these people are still concerned to see how Russia interprets her demand for "friendly" neighbors along her western border, whether she intends to secure these by a generous treatment of them or by the imposition of "governments" spawned in Moscow, such as the "Kusinnen Government" which she tried to force on Finland in 1939, and the "Committee of Polish Patriots" and "Free German Committee" which she maintains today.

A Cabinet Minister who, with some heart-searching, had accepted the Curzon Line as the Polish frontier, earnestly hoped that the Russians would seek a "fair and agreed" settlement with the Poles, so as to lay the basis for genuine peace, if not immediate friendship, which is a lot to hope for.

We now have the exemplary Soviet pronouncement to the Roumanians, claiming the Bessarabian and Bukovinian territories ceded by the Roumanians in 1940, but disavowing any further territorial demands, or any intention of promoting social revolution in the wake of the Red Army.

And if, as rumored in the usually reliable *Dagens Nyheter* (Daily News) of Stockholm, the Soviets have offered to leave the Finns not only the naval base of Hangoe but their second city of Viipuri, which was taken from them in the settlement of March 1940, then this is certainly more than anyone could have expected.

It is said that for this the Finns must compensate with a heavy indemnity. Looking about to see how they would pay this, it occurs that either the nickel production of the Petsamo mines over a long term, or the cession of the mines themselves would be a likely Russian suggestion. Though it may be that the Russians will demand the Aaland Islands as well. They controlled these islands, which lie across the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia, from the time that they drove the Swedes out of Finland in 1810, up to 1918.

While Russian political policy is clarifying, backed by the mighty sweep of the Red Army up to the frontiers of Roumania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, our own political policy appears to be undergoing an upheaval, and our invasion move is still cloaked in highly necessary secrecy. One can begin, however, to fit the pieces together into a pattern —as doubtless the Germans are busy doing.

If we are going to make a further effort on the Italian front, as the *Army and Navy Journal* says, with a certain diversion of strength from the invasion, then that will probably come in the Anzio sector, and would explain the latest German attacks there as intended to upset our preparations.

But broadly, it would seem that the great build-up of American air power in Italy, which Mr. Churchill announced in his latest speech, and which has delivered a series of record attacks on Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Roumania in the last few days, seems intended to take over the main weight on this front, just as it has carried it in Western Europe for so long. Its efforts will be more and more closely co-ordinated with the Russian advance, and the gap between the two is narrowing rapidly.

On the Western front our activities are beginning to fit into an invasion pattern. As long anticipated in this correspondence our heavy bombers are beginning to shift more and more of their attention from Germany back to the nodal points of the French railway network. During March nearly one-third of the RAF's bomb tonnage was devoted to such communication targets in France.

It is well realized, however, that it will take much and persistent effort to thoroughly choke off the enemy's rail lines, for supply and troop concentration, behind the chosen invasion sector. Just how much can be achieved by air power is a question which is not yet finally answered. But one thing is certain, and that is that no military venture in history ever had the support of even a large fraction of the air power with which we will back up the long-awaited "second front."


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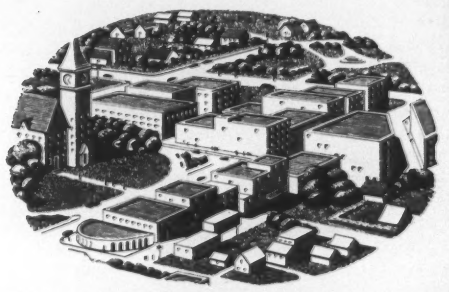

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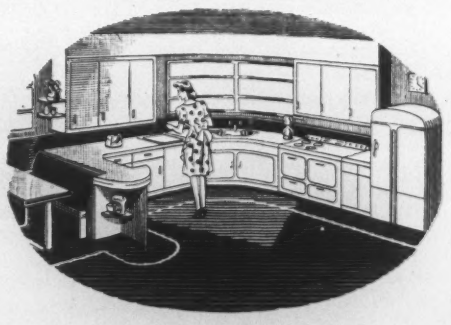

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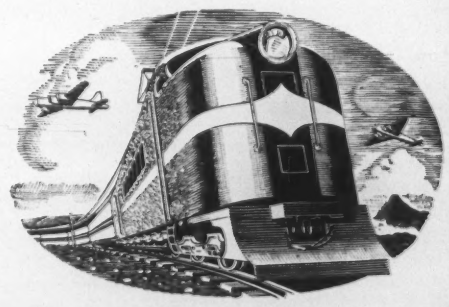

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## CABLED FROM RUSSIA

# Need of Unity is Explanation of Russian Action in Italy

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

*Moscow.*

THERE is no doubt that the crisis in connection with inter-Allied relations concerning Italy that has developed during past weeks has become a sterling expose of how the United Nations ought not to work if they wish to stay united. Apparently the crisis was brought on by the Soviet extension of recognition to the Badoglio government. But actually the causes of the crisis lay, and continue to lie, much deeper and have emerged in part only. They were brought into the open for the first time in a sharp and revealing editorial published on the front page of the Moscow *Izvestia* on March thirtieth.

The announcement by Moscow in the middle of March that the Soviet Union was establishing limited contacts with the Badoglio regime called forth an outpouring of editorials in the American press, and to an extent in the British press also, the tenor of which was that the Soviet Union had acted unilaterally and had breached the Moscow and Teheran agreements concerning mutual consultation. To questions asked of Secretary of State Hull in Washington and of Eden in London, as to whether Russia had consulted Britain or the United States the unequivocal reply was given in the negative. To add to the confusion and dissatisfaction, and as was to be expected, masses of charges and counter-charges from right to left flew about. It was only too natural that in such a melee truth should go by the board.

Moscow's foreign colony didn't escape the confusion. One famous foreign correspondent beat his breast and proclaimed "Never, never again will I trust diplomatic sources concerning Soviet friendship with the world and write laudatory pieces about the future", another, widely known as an old friend of the Soviet Union, said that in his opinion "the Italian affair demonstrates conclusively that the Soviet Union and the United States can never become firm friends."

### Soviet Attitude

But what about the Russians? What did they think?

To say that the Russian public fully understood the issue would be to exaggerate, particularly as the Soviet press originally only published the bare announcement and did not editorialize. But it must be said that the Soviet public, and possibly also the Soviet Government leaders, were astonished at the amount of invective their action had called forth. They didn't think that anyone abroad could interpret their attitude to Badoglio in such a way and probably believed they had been misinterpreted, and perhaps even misinterpreted purposely for the purpose of invoking hostility to them.

Few indeed abroad did attempt to read reason into the Soviet action. Outstanding among those that did was the New York *Herald Tribune's* Ned Russell, who wrote from London on March twenty-third that Russia was surprised at the way her action had been received and stated in detail what subsequently proved to be the real Soviet reasons for the action. Samuel Grafton in the New York *Post* also looked on the situation with reason.

It is obvious, that the Soviet position can not be understood without analyzing the whole Italian situation.

It is now clear that the furious German resistance in Italy derives from the military necessity of showing the Allies that the invasion can not succeed, and thus frighten away, if possible, the second front. At the same time the German position in the Balkans and in Poland is becoming more and more precarious as the Red armies move westward and southward. The occupation of Hungary, Germany's loyal ally, and now Rumania and possibly Bulgaria, as well as the rumored occupation of all Finland, are indications that the Nazi beast is becoming desperate and is trying in every possible way to secure his narrowing and bleeding flanks. And in line with this the Germans fear that, despite all their efforts, the date assigned at Teheran for the opening of the full-scale European invasion is at hand. At all costs they wish to hold Northern Italy and for purposes of prestige also Rome.

### Need of Unity

In this situation the position of the anti-German forces in Italy is becoming more and more important for the future course of the war. These forces are composed in the first place of Canadian, British and American military units, but they are also supplemented by those Italians who for any reason desire to fight against Hitler. It is evident that these anti-Hitlerite elements include in the first place the anti-fascist coalition of the Italian working class republican and democratic parties now united in the permanent executive junta, but they also include the Badoglio government who have repeatedly expressed their desire to oppose the Germans.

At this point begins the Russians' first premise regarding their Italian position. "Thus", the *Izvestia* editorial says, "both the Badoglio Government and the permanent executive junta express their readiness for a joint struggle with the Allies for complete expulsion of the Germans and their lackeys from Italy. But despite this the forces of the Badoglio Government and the permanent executive junta not only have not been united until now, but contrarily have been fighting one another purposelessly. The political and economic situation in Italy meanwhile is becoming worse. Affairs in Italy obviously have reached a dead end, facilitated in no small way by the indicated two camps of anti-fascist and democratic courses. Can this do anything but reflect negatively upon the common work of the Allies: the struggle against Hitlerite Germany and the utmost speeding of the period of her complete destruction?"

The Russians indicate that they stand for the unification of all forces in Italy opposing Hitler. *Izvestia* proposes that "working jointly the Allied powers should direct Italian political development towards a solution of the tasks of the Allied struggle and that policies on the Italian question must be based on a mutually elaborated common viewpoint concerning the basic questions of the Italian political situation."

### Allied Actions

But *Izvestia* charges that such has not been the case. The problems of Italian political development haven't been mutually discussed by the Allies. Political attitudes have been taken and measures adopted, but unilaterally. Among such unilateral, or duolateral, decisions *Izvestia* lists the decree that declarations of the present Italian government can't be changed by another until Rome has been taken. Other decisions in the list are Prime Minister Churchill's statement on February twenty-second that the best Italian government with the most support could only be formed in Rome; and the statement of a spokesman for the United States government concerning the undesirability of discussing at present the question of the Italian monarchy.

*Izvestia* admits that some of these questions could be postponed for the time being, but it insists that this doesn't mean there "can be postponed the already matured problem concerning the unity of all anti-fascist and democratic forces of the Italian people ready to participate in the common struggle against the enemy. To postpone this most insistent question of the present Italian political situation means damage to the common interest of the allies, and the interest of the struggle against Hitlerite Germany".

*Izvestia* says that it is easy to understand the reluctance of the Italian democratic forces to co-operate with Badoglio, but suggests that this could be adjusted if the question were to be faced from the point of view of the need for the greatest possible unity against the enemy. At the same time the paper admits that the Badoglio Government "is unable to unite around itself the anti-fascist and democratic elements of Italy for the struggle against Hitler and Mussolini". To solve this some changes are suggested which could be effected with the aid of the Allies.

"The pressing problem consists in improvement of the Badoglio regime, in widening its base and in direction of its democratization."

In this connection the Russians make reference to the reply of Eden to a question asked in the House on March twenty-second by a Member. "Does Mr. Eden know," the question asked, "that the Moscow declaration spoke of the necessity of rendering the Italian government more democratic?"

Eden replied, says *Izvestia*, "Perhaps the Member will direct that question to the Soviet Government."

Why did Eden refuse to answer the question, *Izvestia* asks. Is it not time, it says, to raise the issue? Has it no relation to British policies? "Or perhaps the British politicians stand for the democratization of the Badoglio Government and the Soviet Government impedes it?"

The source of the difference is quite apparent here. The *Izvestia* editorial expresses dissatisfaction with the slowness, if not the reluctance, of the British and American authorities to take urgent measures to democratize the Italian regime.

### Russians Had No Contact

*Izvestia* also makes reference to the question of recognition of the Badoglio Government by the Soviet Union. It points out—as already had been pointed out by Ned Russell a week earlier—that the Soviet Government until now had had no direct contact with the Italian government while the Allies did. "On the territory of Southern Italy," it says, "Great Britain and the United States have a large number of military and civilian establishments with numerous representatives maintaining contact not only with the Italian Government but also with various government organizations. AMGOT alone has several thousand representatives of the British and American powers. In Italy the further function of the military forces of Great Britain and the United States is playing a considerable role in the country's actual governing. Of the three Allied powers, only the Soviet Union has not had direct contact with the Italian Government. Thus the Soviet Government found itself in an unequal position in respect to great Britain and the United States. Now this inequality, to a certain degree, is being modified."

Finally, *Izvestia* questioned Eden's denial that the Soviet Government had expressed any dissatisfaction with Allied policy in Italy in connection with Italian government reorganization plans after the taking of Rome. "Mr. Eden could recollect," says the paper, "that the British as well as the American Government had received earlier from the Soviet Government a special representation concerning the urgent necessity of improving the composition of the Italian Government of Marshall Badoglio with the aim of uniting all Italian forces ready to fight against Hitler and Mussolini."

These are the declared problems and differences. It is said that there are others. Foreign correspondents are daily faced with questions and arguments from people they meet concerning the military situation in Italy. When the Italian communique says that our forces are unable to advance because of the weather the Russians point to Southern Front communiques and note that the mud, floods and rivers have not succeeded in stopping them. This plays a great role in the mentality of the average Russian who cannot understand why they can, and we can't, defeat weather and terrain difficulties. And there is no doubt that this plays a great role in creating the whole Italian situation.

Facts are facts, and as one Allied diplomat said the other night the Italian situation "is a mess". So long as this continues we can anticipate further friction and further problems.

For Canadians however there is one encouraging thing. The work of our troops in Italy has been highly praised here and there are many who say openly that the Canadian troops are second only to the Russians.

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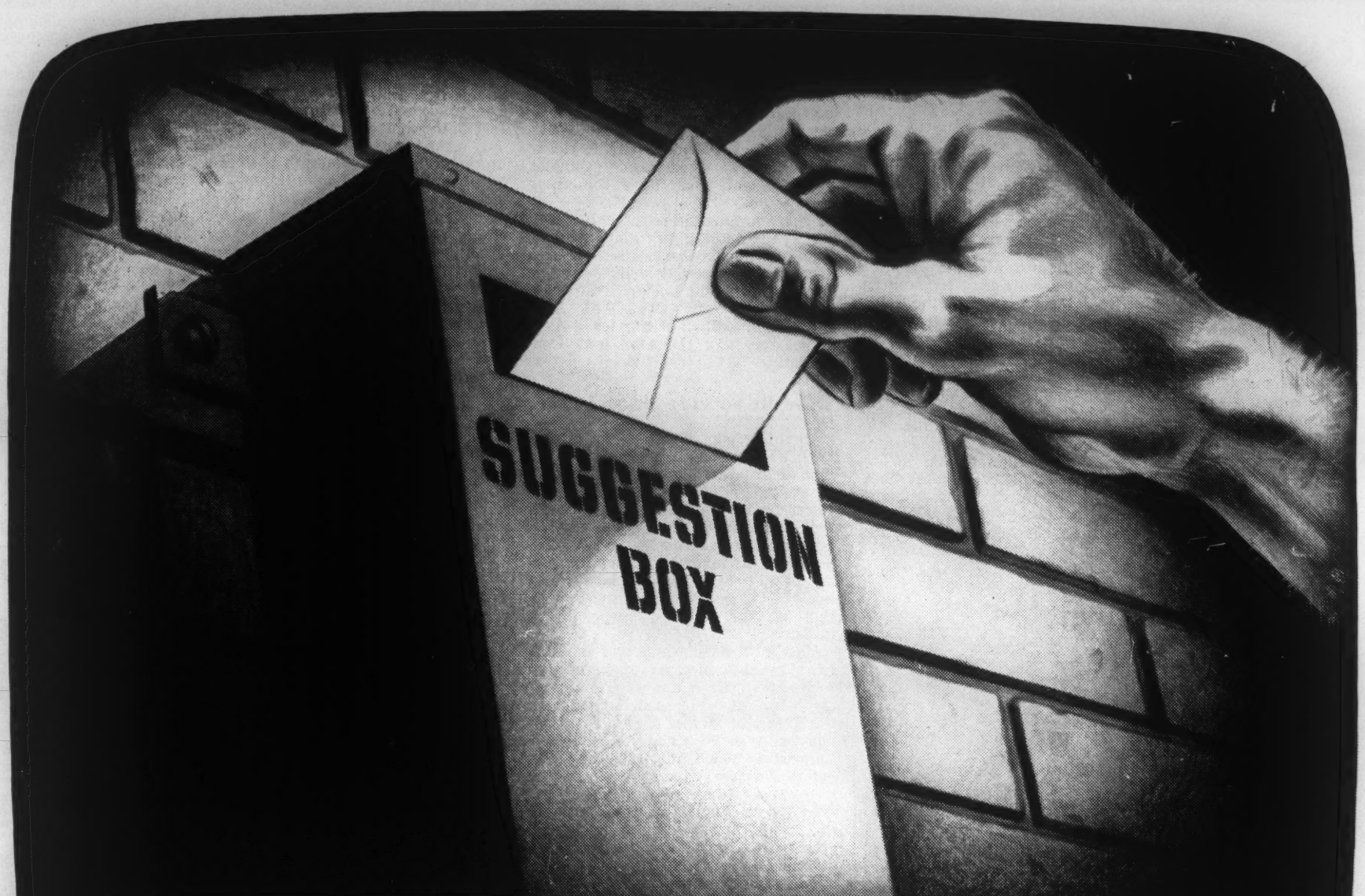


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# Facts Behind Howe's Choice of the DC-4

By HUGH WILSON

**Ottawa's announcement that a contract for DC-4s for TCA has been awarded to a Montreal firm has been widely criticized in Ontario.**

**The writer, a Toronto journalist specializing in aviation, points out that the DC-4 is a proven plane with certain definite advantages over the converted Lancaster, which Premier Drew and other critics are advocating.**

MR. HOWE'S announcement last week that the Government intended to equip Trans-Canada Airlines with Douglas DC-4 transports, to be built at Montreal, opened the way for another round of sniping at the Government's developing post-war air policy, this time by critics who suddenly found themselves well enough equipped in technical knowledge to point to the DC-4 as obsolescent, too slow and generally unsuited for the job of carrying the flag on post-war air routes.

Premier Drew of Ontario complained that the DC-4, which is a huge, four-motored, 40-passenger aircraft, is inferior to "the civilian version of the Lancaster," and the Toronto *Evening Telegram* grumbled editorially that Mr. Howe was buying "a pig in a poke."

The munitions Minister appears to have given sufficient explanation for giving the contract for the DC-4's to Vickers at Montreal, instead of to Victory Aircraft at Malton, pointing out that Victory's huge Lancaster contract could not be interrupted for retooling for the DC-4 and that, in fact, the order for the Douglas transports was of far less importance than the order for Lancasters, now coming into peak production at Malton.

As for the type of aircraft chosen, it is evident that the Minister has done considerable shopping around for a post-war plane—he has been buying T.C.A.'s aircraft since the lines' inception—and his choice of the DC-4 is hardly a hasty one. Why, then, the DC-4?

In the first place, the airlines of North America, which include T.C.A., have agreed not to use any new four-motored aircraft on domestic lines until after the war. They all will have to have large craft ready for the first days of peace, however, when the lid is off and the race for world airways begins. The United States has hundreds of huge craft flying on Army Transport Command overseas routes, which will be available to U.S. lines for their needs. Canada, it is evident, must have something ready, too.

There are, at the most, half a dozen available designs, not all thoroughly proven, of such aircraft, from which to choose. These include: The Douglas DC-4, the Boeing Stratoliner, the British (and Canadian) Avro York, the modified or converted Avro Lancaster, and the Lockheed Constellation.

## DC-4 In Service Since 1938

In this group the DC-4 is a proven type, having been in service since the end of 1938 and has been used successfully on U.S. and foreign airlines. It is an enormous craft of 117-foot wingspread, capable of carrying 40 passengers at from 240 to 265 miles per hour in luxury comfort for distances up to 2,500 miles. A large number of DC-4's are in service with both the U.S. and R.A.F. Transport commands.

The DC-4 has been found to be a safe, reliable aircraft of high performance. True, it has no pressurized cabin for sub-stratospheric flying, as the *Telegram* points out, but neither has the Avro York nor the converted Lancaster, which Mr. Drew and the opposition newspapers favor. After five years of development and operation, too, it should by now have all the "bugs" ironed out. It is, in the opinion of Mr. Howe, "the aircraft most likely to succeed."

The Boeing Stratoliner, another possible choice, *has not* been used extensively in the U.S., nor has it been in quantity production for the past two or three years. A Civilian version of the Flying Fortress, it is a pressure-cabin type built for sub-stratospheric flying, but is smaller, lower-powered and slower than the DC-4.

The Avro York is not, as many believe, merely a converted Lancaster bomber. It has the same wings and motors as the Lancaster, but an entirely re-designed body and a third, central fin added to the twin-rudered tail of the bomber. It is the first British land-based transport designed since the introduction of the Armstrong-Whitworth Ensign in 1937.

The York is being used as a freight carrier by the R.A.F. and a combined carrier by British Overseas Airways. It can seat 50 passengers for 1,000-mile trips, or half that number for trips up to 3,000 miles. The York is smaller and slower than the DC-4, cruising at a little over 200 miles an hour. It cannot be "pressurized" for high altitude flying.

## York a Stop-Gap

It is merely intended, it is pointed out, for immediate war needs and for the transition period that will follow the armistice and the great race for air routes in the early days of peace. The magazine *Aeroplane*, the semi-official sound board of the British aircraft industry, quoting its builders, says: "Not intended as the last word in air transport, the York is designed to fill a gap until bigger and better transports can be put into large-scale production."

Victory Aircraft is building a York now, along with its regular quota of Lancaster bombers and transports, but the modified Lancaster bomber, with its bomb bays slimmed down and its turrets removed to give it sleek, streamlined contours, will not, it is thought, make a comfortable passenger transport. Victory is turning out these Lancaster transports for T.C.A.'s Atlantic service for priority passengers and mail.

Probably the most spectacular transport aircraft to appear in the past five years is the Lockheed Constellation. Ordered especially by Transcontinental and Western Airways of the U.S., it first appeared in the spring of 1943. A hump-backed giant with a 110-foot wingspread, it has all the qualifications, on paper at least, of the airliner of the future. Able to lift 50 passengers and a crew of nine to a height of 35,000 feet and whisk them in a luxurious, pressurized cabin, across the Atlantic or the continent in a bare nine hours, at 300 miles an hour, it is the largest, fastest land-based transport in service today, according to its manufacturers.

T.C.A. reportedly was planning to buy Constellations for its post-war lines, but only half a dozen or so have been manufactured up till now, the prototype going to T.W.A. and the remainder to the U.S. Army. Cautious T.C.A., which would rather be safe than speedy, may not be fully satisfied with the Constellation's record to date.

Meanwhile, Britain, with a trader's eye cocked to the profitable shipping-routes of the air, already has designed at least two huge super-skyliners, the Bristol and the Miles "X". Handley-Page and Short Brothers are at work on the draughting boards. And all the U.S. airlines will have to do after the war is put seats in their present four-motored Army transports and start operating.

Fledgling Canada has tried her own wings and found them strong and has declared her intention of being an independent operator capable of making her own decisions. But it would take this country two years to design and build its own post-war air transporttype. Then the new plane would have to be thoroughly proven. Mr. Howe has not had much time to shop around. In choosing the DC-4 he has hardly sold this country's post-war air interests short.


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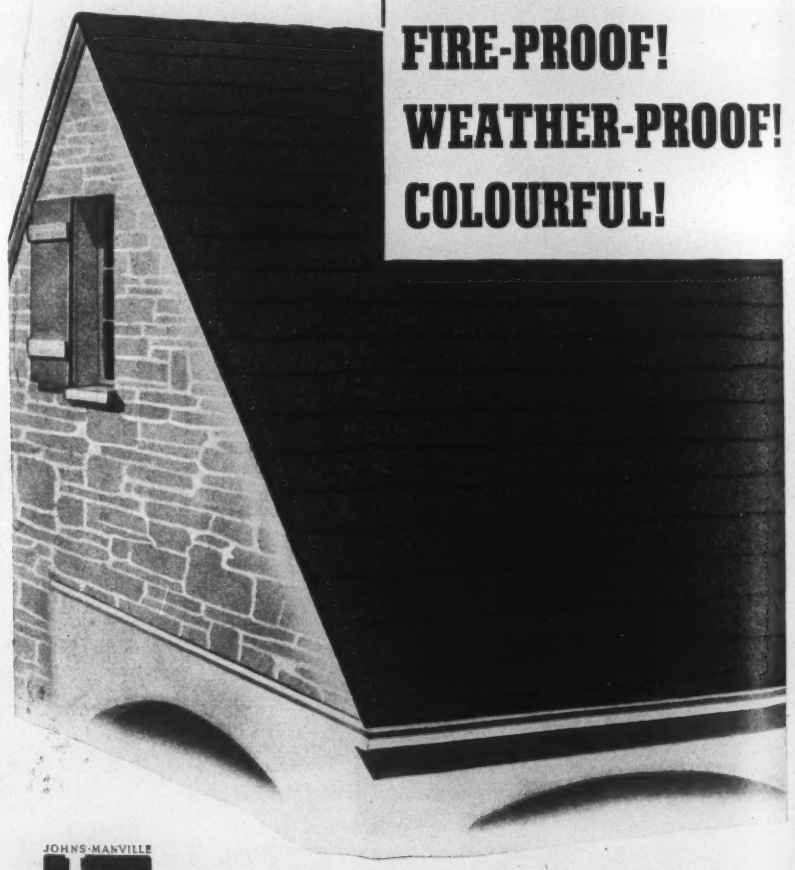

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## FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

# Stephen Leacock, Worst-Dressed Writer, Made Fun Respectable

By B. K. SANDWELL

STEPHEN LEACOCK was the international man. He was born in England, but few Canadians ever thought of him as anything but a great Canadian. He lived in Canada and wrote for Americans—though in "Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town" he did address himself to a Canadian audience and in so doing produced his greatest achievement,—and few Americans regarded him as anything else than a great American humorist. His works were translated into at least a score of European and South American languages, and while the people who read them in those languages may not have regarded him as precisely one of themselves, they took him to their hearts in much the same way as they did Charlie Chaplin, and for much the same reason, his intense and vivid humanity. There can be no question that he was the most widely known Canadian of our time, and that he was loved wherever he was known.

The greatest benefit that he conferred upon Canada was that of demonstrating that a humorist can make money, and that humor is consequently respectable. Before his time no professor would have dared to write humor unless under a pen-name or as a very rare occasional diversion by way of passing time. Leacock, being a great humorist, knew that humor is immensely important and calls for great qualities of mind and heart, and he therefore practised it without shame and without apology; and when Canadians found that he was making a great deal of money at it, and was highly regarded in New York and London, they decided that it must be all right and began to regard him quite highly themselves.

### Leacock at U.C.C.

I was a fifth form boy at Upper Canada College when Leacock, having just emerged from the University of Toronto, became a form master there and began to teach me French. The boys were not long in discovering that he was quite a frequent contributor to certain humorous periodicals in New York, the chief of which, I think, was called *Truth*. It was at this time that his most classic work, the "Boarding-House Geometry" made its appearance, I think simultaneously in New York and in SATURDAY NIGHT. This was in the early 'nineties, and I saw little more of him until 1901, when we arrived simultaneously in Montreal, I as a cub reporter, and he with his post-graduate course at Chicago behind him and with his newly acquired and extraordinarily brilliant and talented wife, Beatrix Hamilton. At that time he still regarded his humorous writings as fugitive pieces of journalism which would probably never be heard of again; but about 1908 he began to play with the idea of collecting these fugitive pieces and making a small book out of them to see what would happen. He had already written two serious volumes, an "Elements of Political Science" and Lives of Baldwin and Lafontaine, and the style of at least the latter had won very high approval. So his wife and mine devoted long hours to rummaging among the files of the periodicals of the 'nineties for pieces which he knew he had written but of which he had kept no copies, and eventually enough material was unearthed to produce the small volume of the Montreal edition of "Literary Lapses", a cheaply printed book manufactured at the author's expense which is now among the rarer items of Canadiana. This had a very good sale but can hardly have brought the author very much profit. But it came to the attention of one of the most discerning and energetic of the English publishers of the time, who undertook a London edition which was an immediate success. Within a few years British and American publishers were hounding the over-worked professor of economics for humorous material, with the result that although he never descended to bad or careless workmanship he was obliged at times to send out material which lacked the inspiration of his best product.

The only Canadian publisher who ever really saw the value of Stephen Leacock as an imaginative writer about Canada for Canadians was Lord Atholstan of the Montreal *Star*, who at the instigation of Edward Beck, then his managing editor, offered the professor a reasonably substantial sum for a series of sketches of the Leacock territory in the vicinity of Lake Simcoe. Most of these sketches were gradually built up out of after-dinner anecdotes of the picturesque personalities of Orillia and the neighboring villages, and I had the interesting experience of watching some of them take shape at successive dinner parties in the house on Cote des Neiges Road in Montreal which was already becoming a Mecca for visiting celebrities. They eventually appeared in book form under the title of "Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town" and are much the most Canadian work that their author ever turned out. Indeed I know of nothing which can excite the same nostalgia in a life-long Canadian who is away from home, and I think that a few hundred thousand of them distributed among the Canadian troops abroad would do a great deal towards promoting their ready repatriation.

The list of Leacock's book titles in "Who's Who" had run up to forty by the 1941 Edition, and I suspect that the true total at the time of the author's death was at least fifty.

Stephen Leacock was a man of immense physical energy, zest and gusto. Although he never hesitated to sit up until all hours of the night with anybody who was either a good talker or a good listener (and he had an immense capacity for attracting such people around him), he did all of his best creative work in the early hours of the morning, either in a little study looking over the ridge of the Mountain in Montreal or in a large room over the boat-house at Old Brewery Bay at Orillia. He was an inadequate and not very interested golfer (I once went round the Orillia links with him in company with a strange cat which attached itself to the party and which seemed fascinated by Leacock's exuberance of both muscular energy and language), and I think he condescended to play it merely because it was one of the favorite frailties of the members of the Mausoleum Club—"I like to mix with the millionaires because I like the things they mix". But he was a brilliant and devoted yachtsman and fisherman, and always left McGill a few days too early and came back a few days too late to suit the university authorities.

One reason why he was not keen on golf was probably the idea that you had to dress up for it. Leacock was certainly the least dressed-up person in Canada; the average Communist orator is a model of sartorial elegance compared with him. There is a caricature of him in the University Club of Montreal (of which he was one of the founders) which is scarcely a caricature because it scarcely exaggerates his tousled hair, the mass of rents which constituted his gown, the wryness of his tie and his general appearance of having slept in his clothes. And this was not a pose. This was just Stephen Leacock refusing to be bothered about the things which do not matter. In his writing he was meticulous; the correct adjective, the well-turned phrase, the significant paradox, were all-important.


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## THE LONDON LETTER

# Coal Rations a Chilling Theme While Spring Comes Slowly

By P. O'D.

IN SHELTERED places on the lawn —if any place can be described as sheltered in these days of the north-easter—crocuses and snowdrops are displaying their shining heads with a gay and invincible courage. Through the withered grass, ravaged by winter winds, the green spikes of the daffodils are everywhere thrusting. The leaf-buds are swelling on trees and bushes, and some of the hardier shrubs are already in tiny leaf. Spring is advancing like a Russian army by infiltration and flanking approaches. But the forces of General Winter have not yet been finally driven back. We are still occupied territory—and there is no coal!

When I say there is no coal, I mean so little coal as hardly to make any appreciable difference. In the south of England you can, if you are lucky, get 4 cwt. of coal at a time. In the north, presumed to be colder, you can get as much as 5 cwt. And these are maximum rations! It doesn't at all follow that you will be able to get even this small amount—so small that, when you do get it into your coal-cellar, you have to be careful where you put it, or you may not be able to find it again.

The Ministry of Fuel, announcing these new restrictions, says it is "aware that many consumers will have difficulty in carrying on with the limited quantities of fuel available to them. The time has come when a measure of hardship must be accepted in order that military operations may be pressed forward". They're telling us!

No one with any sense of responsibility would suggest that civilians should sit warm and comfortable, while military operations or war industries were held up for lack of fuel. People are accepting their privations with the grimly humorous patience that is characteristic of them. But what they can't understand is why coal output should still go on dropping, in spite of recent wage-increases. The more cash, the less coal, it would seem. That takes a lot of understanding and explaining.

### Horses, Dogs and Guns

Sporting pictures have always been an English specialty; English painters have generally done them very well. It would be too much to claim that these records of horses and dogs and gentlemen with guns and fishing-rods are among the world's chief art treasures, but they have undoubted charm and a genuine artistic value.

Recently the public that buys pictures—and also, no doubt, the astute professionals who sell them — seem to have wakened up to this fact. Such pictures have been bringing astonishing prices. There is even talk of a National Gallery of Sport for their permanent collection and display.

Not long ago two pictures by George Stubbs, painted for Lord Bolingbrooke in 1765, were sold by auction for £4,410. They are pictures of racehorses. Few painters have done that sort of thing so well as Stubbs, who, in addition to being a very good artist had a profound knowledge of horse anatomy. But only a few years back his pictures could have been picked up for a very small fraction of the prices they are bringing today. Stubbs has once more become the fashion, as have other painters of a similar type.

Naturally a good many of these sporting pictures are pretty poor stuff, the work of journeymen artists making a record, much as the village photographer would do it nowadays. People who pay fancy prices for them, as some are certainly doing, may become disillusioned, and the pictures by easy stages may climb back to the attics where they belong. But the best of the sporting pictures are very good indeed, and well-deserving of permanent collection.

It is to be hoped that something will come of the idea of a Sporting Gallery. It should be a very cheerful place to visit—a little monotonous, perhaps, for one racehorse is a good deal like another, but very soothing in its evocation of the simple and hearty pleasures of the countryside. There are times when horses and dogs are the most cheerful companions; and this seems to be one of them.

### Not a Rainy Land

Tapping the barometer is part of the daily routine in nearly all well-regulated English homes. The other half of this meteorological duty is to go out and look at the rain-gauge. If elderly gentlemen didn't have this to do, Heaven only knows how they would manage to get through the morning!

Among the more serious observers the results are, as a rule, carefully tabulated, so that almost any of these garden scientists is prepared, at a moment's notice, to tell you where the needle of the barometer pointed on any particular day, and just what the rainfall measures to date. It is fussy and comic and anything you like, but it is also useful. In fact, it is on just such amateur findings that the Meteorological Office depends largely for its records.

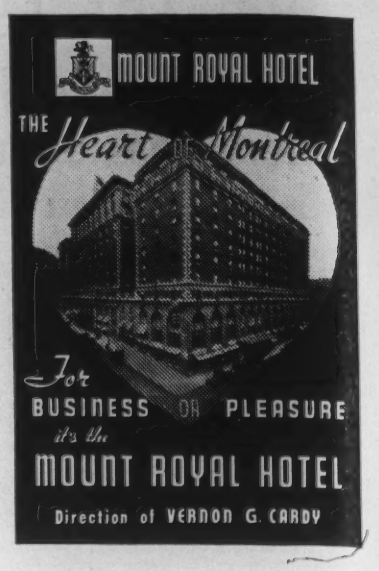
Looking over the weather review for the year 1943, which has just been published, it is astonishing to discover how light really is the annual rainfall over the greater part of this country. And yet to hear people talk —even a good many English people— you get the idea that it rains almost every day, and that the population spends most of its time in mackintoshes and rubbers.

It may rain often, but it certainly doesn't rain much—not if statistics are to be believed. A rainfall of less than 20 inches is low for almost anywhere except the Sahara Desert, but during 1943 this was the total rainfall over all the eastern and south-eastern part of England. Admittedly 1943 was a dry year, but the average is only 25 inches, and not even Mr. Mantalini would describe that as "dem'd moist and unpleasant."

The amazing thing is that, under such conditions, the country can remain as green as it does. The moisture must hang about in the atmosphere. Also the methods of English agriculture, sometimes regarded as so old-fashioned, are admirably adapted to meet these conditions, such as the large proportion of grassland and woodland to arable, the protecting hedgerows about the fields, the constant effort to guard the soil against the drying and sweeping effects of wind. English farmers long ago learned a lot of lessons that Canadian and American farmers are only now learning.

For this reason a good many English farmers are greatly worried over the necessity of ploughing up so much land for grain, as has been made necessary by the war. They realize that a "dust bowl" can be produced in Sussex or East Anglia almost as easily as in Oklahoma, and they are anxious to get back to their traditional methods. Last year's rainfall certainly did little to diminish their anxiety.

**These women pilots deliver new aircraft from factories to squadrons.**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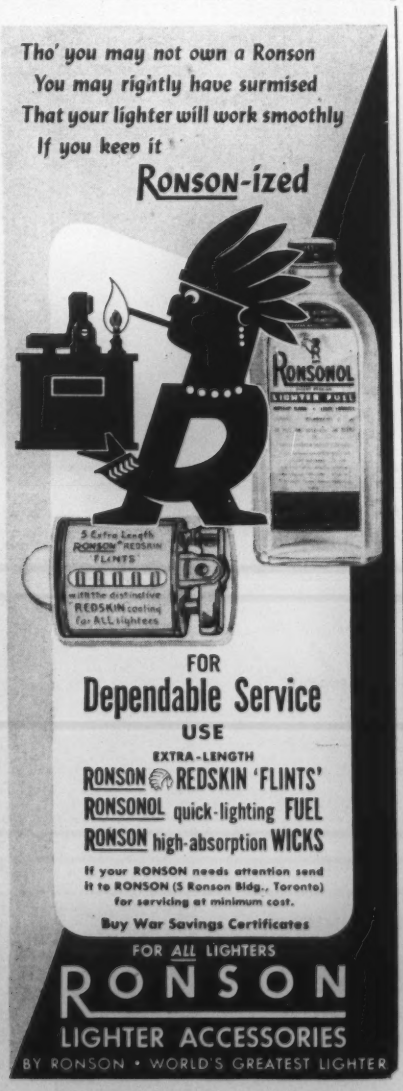
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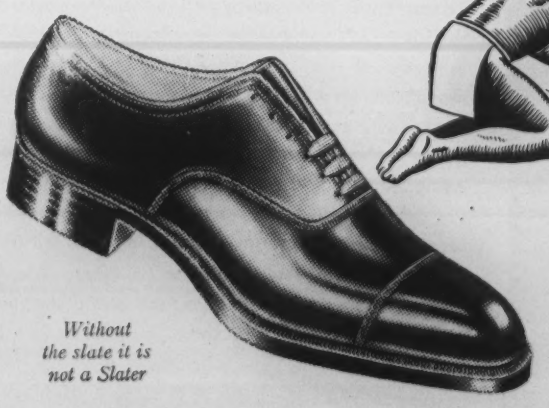

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CANADIAN NATIONAL

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**WITHIN AN HOUR** of the opening of hostilities the Canadian National began what has proved to be the largest and one of the most exacting war jobs in Canada. This job has continued day and night without stop for four and a half years.

●

**FROM SEPTEMBER 10, 1939** to March 10, 1944 the Canadian National carried more than 100 million passengers and 300 million tons of freight. Since the beginning of the war the Canadian National Dining Car Department has served 13,631,387 meals.

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**THE RAILWAY** not only hauled away the completed munitions of war, but brought in the raw materials to make them. Without this two-way service, Canada's magnificent job of production could not have been carried out. The Canadian National itself builds mine-sweepers, 12,000-ton freighters, naval guns and gun mountings, aircraft components, and parts for other gun factories.

●

**OF THE 100 MILLION PASSENGERS** carried, a high percentage consisted of members of the armed forces proceeding to camps for training and to shipboard for embarkation.

●

**STEAMSHIPS OF THE COMPANY,** though reduced in numbers by sinkings through enemy action, have served gallantly in the war as auxiliary armed cruisers, hospital ships and transports.

●

**CANADIAN NATIONAL** Express and Telegraph facilities have worked to capacity to meet war demands.

The Canadian National's nine all-year hotels, situated in cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific, have provided service of an essential nature to those engaged in the war effort. All the Company's resort hotels are closed for the duration.

●

**22% OF THE PERSONNEL** in Company's service in 1939 have joined the armed forces. In Victory Loan campaigns Canadian National men and women have purchased bonds to the amount of $26,924,600.

●

**TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES,** subsidiary of the Canadian National Railways, has carried 435,000 passengers during the war, 9,417,000 pounds of air mail letters, and 1,476,000 pounds of wartime air express. Trans-Canada Air Lines is also flying the Atlantic regularly with mail to and from the armed forces.

***Extracts from Annual Report of the Directors of the Canadian National System:***

**OUR OBJECTIVE IN 1943,** as in other war years, was to place the full strength of our manpower and facilities behind the war effort of the United Nations. To this end all energies have been directed. The requirements of the armed forces, of industry and agriculture, for transport and other services, have been met in all of the nine Provinces of the Dominion and in the important sections of the United States in which we operate.

### RECORD TRAFFIC

These demands were greater than ever before, the traffic moved in 1943 being 17.3% greater than in 1942, the previous peak war year, and 44.7% greater than in 1928, the peak peace year.

Freight traffic in 1943 was more than double that of 1939, and passenger traffic four times that of 1939.

Despite this, the very large movements of war materials and personnel reached their destinations in accordance with schedule arrangements. There was no lowering of the recognized standards of safety.

### MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS

The Company also extended its activities as a manufacturer of munitions, ships and naval appliances.

### EARNING POWER

The 1943 operations demonstrated the great earning power of the System, the railway proving again that it can handle an immense volume of business economically as well as expeditiously.

After providing from revenue for all operating expenses (including deferred maintenance, depreciation, amortization of defence projects and reserve for inventories) and also a reserve for pension contracts, taxes, interest on funded debt and Government loans, the surplus paid in cash to the Government was $35,639,412.

### OPERATING EFFICIENCY

The operating ratio for the year was 73.64% (an all-time record) as compared with 76.93% in 1942 and 81.99% in the peak peace year of 1928.

It is interesting to note that the vastly increased war traffic in 1943 was handled with 16.6% fewer locomotives, 15.4% fewer freight cars and 5.1% more passenger cars than was the traffic of 1917, the fourth year of the last World War.

### SPECIAL SERVICES PROVIDED

The Company was honoured in being selected to provide extensive train and other services for Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Madam Chiang Kai-shek during their visits to Canada in 1943.

### POST-WAR

Changing conditions will call for new methods of railway operation and new types of service, and there must needs be a continuing search for improvement in all aspects of the railway industry. In view of this, the Company has in hand a programme of research. This programme, in addition to considering ways and means of improving service and efficiency of operation, also encompasses the problems of post-war reconstruction and rehabilitation.

**THE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES** in all departments of the System have worked hard and loyally to cope with increased responsibilities arising out of the war, and the directors record their appreciation and thanks. The traditional harmonious relations between management and employees were maintained throughout the year. Appreciation also is expressed to shippers and the travelling public alike for their cooperation in and sympathetic understanding of difficult operating conditions caused by the war.

*Chairman and President*

**Highlights of 1943 Operations**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tons of freight carried | 80,426,781 |
| Passengers carried | 34,500,731 |
| Gross Revenues | $440,615,955 |
| Net Operating Revenue | $116,140,285 |
| Cash Surplus | $35,639,412 |
| Total Payroll | $195,555,000 |
| Average number of Employees | 101,126 |
| Total System Route Mileage | 23,562 |

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***The Largest Railway System in America***

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*Address F. H. C. Baugh, M.D., Medical Superintendent, Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ontario.*

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THE WORLD OVER

## WARTIME GARDENS

# Plan Your Vegetable Garden Carefully on Paper First

By COLLIER STEVENSON

NOBODY would dream of starting to build a house before plans had been provided to show accurately the size and position of each room, the location of windows, doors, stairs and fireplaces. And weeks — perhaps months!—of study would have gone into the preparation of those plans in order that no detail important to the construction, arrangement or equipment of the house might be omitted. A Victory garden, of course, is not comparable in many respects to a house, but certainly its ultimate success is just as dependent on a carefully thought out plan. Such a plan, actually, will not only enable the Victory gardener to avoid troublesome mistakes in the apportioning of space and in the selection of seeds and plants, but allow him to make an early and unhampered start on his spring planting.

A Victory garden should be well-drained: and, if it can be level and rectangular, so much the better, as that will permit vegetables to be grown in the straight, parallel rows which facilitate cultivating. The rows, if possible, should run North and South in order to receive a maximum of sunlight—and sunlight is required for at least six hours a day for healthy vegetable growth. The rule of parallel planting holds good even on hillside locations, only that here the rows should run at right angles to the slope, and, instead of being straight, sometimes may be curved to follow the natural contour of the land. This "contour planting" will tend to check the washing out of soil which so often is a source of trouble in hilly sections.

IN PLANNING a Victory garden, the rows should be spaced for convenience in cultivating and to accord with the special needs of the various vegetables to be planted. If cultivation is to be done only with hand tools and the vegetables normally grow no higher than a foot, the rows may be spaced as low as 10 inches apart, whereas, for cultivation with a wheel hoe, a distance of at least 18 inches will be essential, as otherwise the vegetable roots are apt to be disturbed. Naturally, in the case of vegetables of vine, tall or sprawling nature, still greater space will have to be allowed between rows, even up to 3 feet for such varieties as cucumbers and squash.

As a general rule, what vegetables to plant is primarily a question of family preferences. Nowadays, though, the final choice really should be governed to some extent at least by the great accent which Canadian nutritional authorities in recent years have laid on the so-called "protectives" of the vegetable world—the vegetables particularly rich in health-building vitamins and minerals. Cabbage, broccoli, lettuce, parsley, Swiss chard, kale, peas, Brussels sprouts, turnips, carrots, potatoes and tomatoes—these are among the vegetables which nutritionists hold high in favor. The average Victory gardener, however, if he has sufficient room, will supplement that list with such favorites, new and old, as kohlrabi, corn, beets, celtuce, onions, soy beans, cucumbers, beans, radishes, squash and parsnips, so that the family table may have those frequent changes of menu which put a keen edge on appetites.

NOW, while Victory gardens still are in the planning-on-paper stage, space should be reserved for a little bed of the old-time herbs so invaluable for seasoning. Such herbs as summer savory, sweet basil, thyme, sage, sweet marjoram, fennell and dill, for instance, are easy to grow, some of them are ornamental in appearance, all are palate-tickling. The seeds should be sown during the first two weeks of May where the climate is temperate; the harvest-time varying from 60 to 85 days from planting in the case of the herbs listed here.

As a very essential part of planning, early attention should be directed to the condition of all the garden tools, so that any necessary repairs or replacements may be made well in advance of the gardening season. This is important, as the continuing shortage of both labor and materials slows up even the simplest of repairs. On that score, gardeners also would be well advised to use their garden plan now as a guide to ordering their season's supply of seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides without delay to avoid the risk of disappointment. And—here's a final suggestion!—the garden plan should be retained all through the growing season as an indicator for second plantings, and as a means of noting errors in this year's planning which can be corrected in planning for next year.

### PLANTING TABLE

| Vegetable | Feet of row per person | Seed or plants per 100 feet of row | Depth to sow seed —inches | Distance between rows | Distance between plants in rows —inches | Time of planting in open soil | Days to Harvest |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asparagus | 5-10 | 50-60 | 6-10 | 3 ft. | 18-24 | April | 2 years |
| Beans, Bush | 10-15* | 1 lb. | 1-2 | 1½-2 ft. | 2 | May 15 | 50-70 |
| Beans, Pole | 5-10 | ½ lb. | 1-2 | 1½-2 ft. | 12 | May 15 | 60-70 |
| Beet | 10-15* | 1 oz. | ½ | 1-1½ ft. | 2-3 | April 1-July 10 | 55-70 |
| Broccoli, Early | 5-10 | 65 | plants | 1½-2 ft. | 18 | April 1-15 | 10-60 |
| Broccoli, Late | 5-10 | 65 | plants | 1½-2 ft. | 18 | June 15-July 10 | 10-60 |
| Brussels Sprouts | 5-10 | 65 | plants | 1½-2 ft. | 18 | May 15-June 15 | 70 |
| Cabbage, Early | 5-10 | 65 | plants | 1½-2 ft. | 18 | April 1-15 | 70 |
| Cabbage, Late | 10-15 | 50-65 | ½ | 1½-2 ft. | 18-24 | June 15-July 10 | 110 |
| Carrot | 10-20* | ¼ oz. | ½ | 1-1½ ft. | 2-3 | April 1-July 10 | 65-75 |
| Cauliflower, Early | 5-10 | 65 | plants | 1½-2 ft. | 18 | April 1-15 | 60-70 |
| Cauliflower, Late | 5-10 | 65 | plants | 1½-2 ft. | 18 | June 15-July 10 | 60-70 |
| Celery, Early | 5-10 | 200 | plants | 1½-2 ft. | 6 | April 20-May 15 | |
| Celery, Late | 10-15 | 200 | plants | 1½-2 ft. | 6 | July 1-15 | |
| Chard | 2-5 | 1 oz. | 1 | 1-1½ ft. | 6 | April 1-May 1 | 55 |
| Corn | 15-50* | ¼ lb. | 2-2½ | 2-3 ft. | 18-36 | May 10-July 1 | 70-90 |
| Cucumber | 5-10 | ½ oz. | 1-2 | 4-5 ft. | 12-48 | June 1-July 1 | 60-70 |
| Eggplant | 2-6 | 50-60 | plants | 2 ft. | 18-24 | June 1 | 70-80 |
| Endive | 2-5 | 1 pkt. | ½ | 1½ ft. | 8 | April 1-15 | 90 |
| Horseradish | 1-2 | 100 | plants | 2 ft. | 12 | April 1-15 | 1 year |
| Kale | 3-6 | 2 pkt. | ½ | 1½-2 ft. | 8 | July 15-Aug. 1 | 55-60 |
| Kohlrabi | 3-6* | 2 pkt. | 1 | 1½-2 ft. | 2-4 | April 1-July 15 | 60 |
| Leek | 1-2 | 2 pkt. | 1 | 1-1½ ft. | 2-3 | April 1-15 | |
| Lettuce | 5-10* | 2 pkt. | ½ | 1-1½ ft. | 8-12 | April 1-August 1 | 45-80 |
| Muskmelon | 10-15 | ¼ oz. | 1-2 | 4-5 ft. | 12-48 | June 1 | 80-100 |
| Onion (seed) | 5-10 | ½ oz. | seed, ½ | 1-1½ ft. | 2-4 | April 15 | |
| Onion, transplants | 5-10 | 600 | plants 2-3 | 1-1½ ft. | 3-4 | April 1-15 | 115-135 |
| Parsley | 1-2 | 2 pkt. | ½ | 1-1½ ft. | 6 | April 1-August 1 | 80 |
| Parsnip | 5-10 | 2 pkt. | ¼ | 1½-2 ft. | 3-4 | April 15-30 | 110 |
| Peas | 10-30* | 1 lb. | 1-2 | 1½-2 ft. | 2 | April 1-30 | 60-85 |
| Pepper | 3-6 | 60-100 | plants | 1½-2 ft. | 12-18 | June 1 | 65-75 |
| Potato | 75-200 | 5-10 lbs. | 2-4 | 2-2½ ft. | 12-14 | April and May | |
| Pumpkin | 5-10 | ¼ oz. | 1-2 | 6 ft. | 72 | June 1 | 110 |
| Radish | 3-6 | 2 pkt. | ½ | 1-1½ ft. | 2 | April-August | 28-35 |
| Rhubarb | 1-2 | 35-50 | plants | 3 ft. | 24-36 | April | |
| Rutabaga | 5-10 | 2 pkt. | ½ | 1½-2 ft. | 4-6 | June 15-30 | 100 |
| Salsify | 3-6 | 2 pkt. | ½ | 1-1½ ft. | 2 | April 15-30 | |
| Spinach | 10-30 | 1 oz. | ½ | 1-1½ ft. | 3 | April and Aug. | 40-45 |
| N.Z. Spinach | 5-10 | 1 oz. | ½ | 1½-2 ft. | 18 | April 15 | |
| Squash | 5-10 | ½ oz. | 1 | 6 | 6 | June 1 | |
| Tomato | 10-30 | 33 | plants | 3 | 36 | May 25-June 1 | 75 |
| Tomato (staked) | 15-30 | 50-75 | plants | 2-2½ ft. | 12-18 | May 25-June 1 | 75 |
| Turnip | 5-10 | 2 pkt. | ½ | 1-1½ ft. | 3-4 | April-August | 50 |
| Watermelon | 3-6 | ½ oz. | 1 | 6 | 6 | June 1 | 75-85 |

Note: *Amount at each sowing.

Prepared for Ontario Victory gardeners and reproduced here by courtesy: Ontario Department of Agriculture.

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NOT IN MY SHOP. NO BLACK MARKET HERE
RACKETEERS THRIVE ON PEOPLE TRYING TO GET MORE THAN THEIR SHARE
NO ONE GETS ENOUGH AND EVERYONE PAYS TOO MUCH
THERE REALLY IS ENOUGH FOR EVERYONE IF WE ALL PLAY FAIR
I'LL BE ON THE SQUARE—ONE TIN PLEASE, AND I'LL MAKE IT LAST!

SHARE THE GOODS MAKE THEM LAST

We can't make a lot of things we used to and supply the needs of the armed forces at the same time. Just the same, steps have been taken to see that no one in Canada goes short of food, clothes or other necessities as long as we share and share alike. But if we all start bidding against each other, for goods that are scarce, we threaten the price ceiling and run the risk of inflation. So never buy what you don't absolutely need and make what you have last longer.

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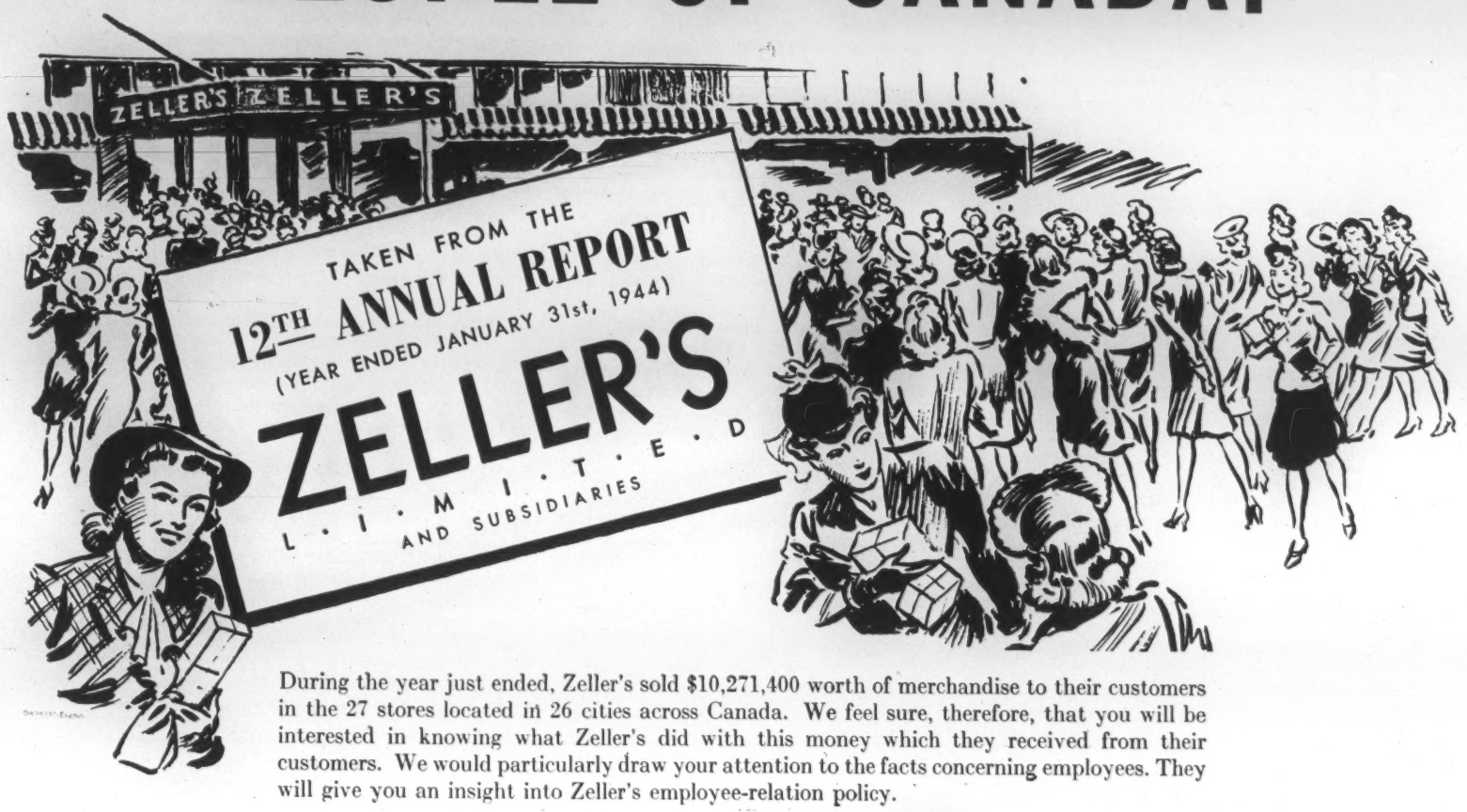
# Some facts of interest to the PEOPLE OF CANADA!




During the year just ended, Zeller's sold $10,271,400 worth of merchandise to their customers in the 27 stores located in 26 cities across Canada. We feel sure, therefore, that you will be interested in knowing what Zeller's did with this money which they received from their customers. We would particularly draw your attention to the facts concerning employees. They will give you an insight into Zeller's employee-relation policy.

## $7,139,317 FOR MERCHANDISE

Out of the $10,271,400 which we received from our customers, $7,139,317 (or 69.5%) was used to buy merchandise to sell in our stores. It is worthy of mention that 90% of the goods which are sold by Zeller's are made in Canada, which means that most of this money goes back into the pockets of Canadian workers.

## $1,314,739 STAFF WAGES

Last year, wages to our hundreds of employees amounted to $1,314,739. This was exclusive of bonuses, details of which are given below. We pay tribute to the members of our staff, all of whom have cheerfully accepted the extra burdens that wartime regulations entail, and the added work resulting from the loss of the experience and training of so many of their former associates now on active service with the armed forces.

## $535,000 GOVERNMENT TAXES

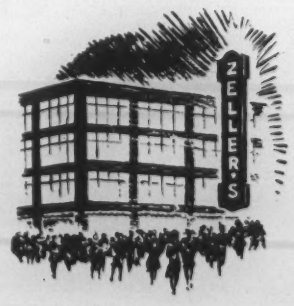
For the year just ended, Zeller's paid out the above amount in taxes to the Government, exclusive of the $85,000 which will be refunded after the war. This money is naturally used to help win the war. It is interesting to note that, while Zeller's business has increased slightly more than 4 times during the past ten years, taxes have increased 265 times during the same period.

## $77,000 EMPLOYEES' BONUSES

Under the Company's established policy, all employees, apart from executives and others holding written wage agreements, participate in a Christmas Bonus and a Profit-Sharing plan. Under this plan, over $77,000 was paid out last year. Some employees received as much as $174 in combined bonuses. Former male employees now on active service received a bonus of $95. The $77,000 that was paid out in bonuses was equal to 45% of the money paid in dividends to the Company's shareholders for the same period.

## $716,000 RENT, LIGHT, ETC.

The above figure represents almost 7% of the money we received from our customers last year. It was used to pay for the occupational costs of operating our 27 stores, including rents, light, heat, water, property taxes, depreciation and insurance. This expense is an important item in maintaining the smart, comfortable, well-lighted stores that make shopping at Zeller's a pleasure.



## $21,000 EMPLOYEES' VACATIONS

All employees with six months' service or more, are entitled to Summer vacations with pay; and all employees with two years service or more are entitled, in addition, to Winter vacations with pay. In both categories, the length of the vacation is determined by the length of service, with a maximum vacation period of two weeks in each season. Last year, Zeller's paid out $21,000 to its employees for their vacation periods.

The above facts and figures were taken from Zeller's audited financial statement for the year under review. That statement also reveals that dividends paid to shareholders amounted to $170,000, and that the profit left in the business amounted to $161,528.75, representing the small percentages of 1.65% and 1.57% respectively. The balance was made up of miscellaneous expenses. All of which indicates that most of the money which the public spends in our stores eventually finds its way back, in some form or other, into the public's pocket. This is but one of the many benefits of the free, competitive system of business upon which the future progress of our country depends.

## DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL INCOME

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cost of Mdse. & Supplies | $ 7,139,317. | 69.50% |
| Remuneration to Staff | 1,391,739. | 13.55% |
| Occupational Costs | 716,613. | 6.98% |
| Miscellaneous Expenses | 158,657. | 1.55% |
| Income & Excess Profits Taxes | 535,000. | 5.20% |
| Dividends | 170,000. | 1.65% |
| Leaving in the Business | 161,528. | 1.57% |
| Total Income | $10,271,400. | 100.00% |

ZELLER'S LIMITED • RETAILERS TO THRIFTY CANADIANS

## THE WEEK IN RADIO

# Canadian Artists Should Take Part in Victory Bond Shows

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

IF THE Canadian Radio Announcers and Actors Union really means business they will do something about this coming invasion of American big-shot actors and actresses for the purpose of selling Canada's Victory Loan.

We don't mean they should do anything about trying to stop their coming. No indeed, we've long since lost the argument that it's too bad Canadians need American theatre stars to persuade them to buy a good bond. But what we mean is, our own Canadian actors and actresses should do what the musicians' union does.

Whenever a big name band from United States comes to Canada, Mr. Murdoch's associates insist, and perhaps quite rightly, that an equal number of Canadian musicians "stand by". They don't have to play, but they usually do. And they must get paid. That's the important point. Another important point is that they are seen.

What the Actors and Announcers Union ought to insist is that for every American star who performs in a Victory Loan show, a Canadian star ought to be cast in an equally important spot on the show. This will have several good points. It will build up an audience, and give announcers a chance to sell Bonds. That, of course, is essential. It will give Canadian artists a chance to perform to a really big audience. Then, too, it will give Canadians a chance to compare their own talent with the imported artists.

Coming to Canada to help sell our Bonds are: Thomas L. Thomas, Alec Templeton, Richard Rogers, Barry Wood, Evelyn Knight, Anna Kaskas and Charles Boyer. Jack Benny is invading Vancouver personally, and "Information Please" is booked to broadcast from Toronto on May 1, which ought to provide quite a sensation in the Queen City.

Not certain, but probably, these stars will also visit Canada: Kay Francis, Edward G. Robinson, Marjorie Lawrence, Deanna Durbin, Brian Aherne, Cary Grant, Barbara Stanwyck, Robert Young, Donald Crisp, Roddy McDowall, Bette Davis and Veronica Lake.

DICK LEWIS'S "Canadian Broadcaster" publishes the results of recent surveys conducted by Elliott-Haynes which reveal the ten most popular radio programs heard in Canada. The popular daytime broadcasts are: They Tell Me, Soldier's Wife, Big Sister, Happy Gang, Road of Life, Vic and Sade, Ma Perkins, Lucy Linton, Pepper Young, and Right to Happiness. In the evening the folks like: Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee, Lux Radio Theatre, Jack Benny, Aldrich Family, Kraft Music Hall, Bob Hope, NHL Hockey, L. for Lankie and Treasure Trail.

WE WERE in the studio at CFRB the other night when Wrigley's War Service Band celebrated the 100th anniversary of the founding of the YMCA, and wish to report that Patricia Bailey is just as lovely to look at as she is to hear. And the trio of girl singers is so good they are kept busy singing most of the week. John Duncan, harpist, who owns eight harps and keeps one in every radio studio in Toronto, ran out of the studio and into a taxi and was on his way to another program before the hum of his harp had died down. Jack Fuller does a fine job on this program.

AFTER five years directing the CBC's farm broadcasts, Orville Shugg has gone back to his farm at Watford, Ontario. Harry J. Boyle, who has been his assistant, takes over the job. Shugg has done fine work for Canadian agriculture in the field of broadcasting. Farmers owe him and the CBC a real debt of gratitude for the service the Farm Broadcasts have rendered. The National Farm Radio Forum is now recognized in Canada and the United States as the most successful listening group project organized up to now. While returning to active farming, Shugg is not breaking off all connections with radio. He has promised to do a monthly broadcast on farm books he has found useful, and he hopes to write some dramatic scripts with a rural flavor.

ELMER PETERSON, who has been NBC'S correspondent in London for some months, has just returned to the United States and he says that within the next two or three months the full strength of American and British bombers will be felt by Germany, and by the early summer he believes the Nazis will be crushed, and that war will end by the end of the summer. He believes that the German High Command will do away with Hitler. What we now must guard against, says Peterson, is an effort by the German High Command to choose the moment of surrender, with an eye toward future wars. He predicts the Germans will try to time their surrender so as to hold an "undefeated" army for later revenge. Right now Peterson is trying to get back 20 pounds he lost while covering the war in Britain.

I THINK that one of the finest story-tellers on the air today is John Nesbitt, who writes and produces the Tuesday night show "The Passing Parade". Maybe you have heard him on the air, or seen his movie shorts. Nesbitt's program replaces Harry James and his orchestra. James has just been classified 1-A, and is expected to join the forces, if he hasn't already enlisted. Nesbitt's word-sketches are real works of art. Often heard on his programs are tales of "people whom the passing parade forgot — those who did a job but got no credit for it". He has a real flair for the unusual and the intriguing. He has spent a long time collecting data on the "unsolved stories of the world—from the disappearance of Solomon's treasure, to the exact reasons for Rudolf Hess's flight to England". The sponsor is the same one Fred Waring has—Chesterfields.

SOME people may complain that Andrew Allan's "Stage 44" series on Sunday night is made up of stories that lack gaiety and laughter, but nobody can say they lack realism. Most of them were written by young lads in the early twenties. They are going through a doubting period in their lives, and their gloom shows up in their writing. In another ten years they'll be writing other stuff. Allan has been urged to try and find writers who can be funny, and actors with the gags and timing of a Bob Hope or a Fred Allen. He'll have a hard time finding them in Canada. We aren't a very funny people, really. And there is so little to be funny about these days.

PEOPLE who like the humor and musical talent of the quick-witted Oscar Levant are eagerly awaiting his visit to Toronto on April 27th. Levant recently was piano soloist on Toscanini's program over NBC when for the third time in two seasons the program was dedicated to the memory of George Gershwin. Few have displayed such broad talents as Oscar Levant, author, musician, brain-truster and comedian. He is now faced with the problem of making up his mind what he wants to do to make a living. He is in constant demand as a writer, broadcaster and concert artist.

THE appointment of Dr. B. K. Sandwell to the Board of Governors of the CBC came as a surprise, a day after our last column went to press. Radio people welcomed the news, because "B.K." is a broadcaster himself of long experience. The weekly and daily press of Canada have in him an able representative of their craft. The arts of Canada are well served in his appointment. Here, too, is a man who knows something of that vague yet important force, "public opinion".

RADIO beams: One of my favorite Sunday programs is the piano-playing of Ernest Seitz. . . Francis James is going to the west coast on a tour soon. . . Shostakovich's eighth symphony was given its western hemisphere premiere by the New York Philharmonic last Sunday. . . The National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting held its first meeting in Toronto recently. . . Major George Fielding Eliot has written a new book "Hour of Triumph" . . . "Stars of Tomorrow", heard on Sundays, has reached an exciting climax, with two singers competing for scholarship honors. . . You will be interested to know that "Mairzy Doats" was sung in Spanish on the "Viva America" program last week.

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*To make these useful tools of war, vast quantities of alcohol are used. Alcohol helps to give the "pineapple" its smashing "sunday punch", and is one of the essentials in making every type of war explosive. A gallon of alcohol helps make 50 hand grenades.*

*All of our plants are producing it in vast quantities.*

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HG-15

# THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

## A Shining Novel Illuminates The Disthressful Country

THE SIGN-POST, a novel by E. Arnot Robertson. (Macmillans, $2.75.)

AN R.A.F. man, grounded for a rest after nerve-shaking operations, is too abnormal to go to his home in Cork and determines to find some secluded spot on the West Coast of Ireland where he can loaf and invite his soul. In Belfast he falls in love with a refugee Frenchwoman, whose husband is co-operating with Vichy and whose little girl is lost to her in a Nazi household. After their several trips through hell, conventions don't trouble them and they go together to Kildooey, camping in a battered car.

All the villagers pour hospitality upon them. From their observation-post they see all the beauty of unmeasured kindness, and all the ugliness of jealousy, hatred, bigotry, and that undying wrongheadedness of life and politics which make Eire the despair of all reasonable people.

The priest, in arrogant, though tender, control of the peoples' lives, resents the eagerness of the young to get out into the world. The merchant (an Ulsterman) exercising a baleful control through credit, is in constant battle with the priest, and by putting up a sign-post "To Dublin" increases the unrest of the young. The visitors, in spite of themselves, bring only trouble to the hamlet, and at the last, pitiable tragedy.

The book is altogether lovely in graces of writing, in characterization, in humor and in the will to be frank and open. Since this last quality is one that no prejudiced Irishman can tolerate, Miss Robertson has written a sad, but smiling dedication, "To the good friends I am about to lose in Eire."

### Eastern Mystery

INTRODUCTION TO INDIA by F. R. Moraes and Robert Stimson. (Oxford, $1.50.)

A TASK akin to that of reducing the Encyclopaedia Britannica to a small book of 150 pages has been undertaken. The gallant pair whose names appear on this book have written a precis of India, designed for the instruction of American soldiers whose duty has taken them in that direction. The racial mosaic, the bewildering mixture of religions, customs and traditions, the history of the land, the distinction between the Native States and the sections under British rule, the varieties of costume, are explained as well as may be within the limits of space, and anyone can read the book with profit as a prelude to more detailed study.

### Down Under

By ARTHUR R. FORD

PACIFIC PARTNER, by George H. Johnston. (Collins, $3.00.)

AUSTRALIA was never so much in the limelight as today. The presence of Australian airmen in this country and the large American army in Australia have quickened desire to learn more about Australia, its resources and its way of living.

George H. Johnston, an Australian newspaperman, who was war correspondent in the Mediterranean and the South Pacific, and also knows this continent, has written this book to make clear to Americans the role that Australia is playing in the present war and to explain the influence the presence of thousands of Americans has had upon Australia.

Mr. Johnston is a patriot intensely proud of Australia's part in the war. He is a great admirer of Hon. John Curtin and has the utmost confidence in Sir Thomas Blamey, Australian commander-in-chief, who is commander of the land forces in the South Pacific under General MacArthur.

In graphic language he describes the achievements of the Australian soldiers both in Europe and nearer home. In New Guinea particularly the Australians faced the toughest fighting in modern times. When the final story is told it will be one of the epics of the war. He tells the story of the transformation almost overnight of Australia into a great industrial nation and of the remarkable achievement of the Allied Works Council, which has built five thousand miles of highway and hundreds of constructional jobs largely by conscripted labor.

He has an interesting chapter on General MacArthur, who puzzled him. He does not like his showmanship, but admits that he has given fine leadership and that his co-operation with Australia has been a hundred per cent. He is of the opinion that General MacArthur has no political ambitions. This is not shared by American newspapermen who have talked with the General recently or by the writer of this review who interviewed him in December at his South Pacific headquarters. He has great enthusiasm for General George Kenney, the air commander under MacArthur, who, incidentally, was born at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. According to Johnston it was Kenney who persuaded MacArthur as to the value of the airplane in modern warfare. The book is well written and alive with interest.

### Gunther Goes Visiting

D DAY, by John Gunther. (Musson, $4.00.)

IN THAT easy, conversational manner which made *Inside Europe* so entertaining Mr. Gunther describes here the preliminaries and the actualities of the Sicily invasion known in code as "D day." He had shining interviews with Montgomery and Alexander, and in Malta, the halfway house, with Field Marshal Lord Gort. He talked with everybody from Eisenhower down and then bowed himself out of Sicily to confer with all sorts and conditions of men in Turkey. Thence by way of Cairo and across Africa to the Gold Coast he flew the South Atlantic, pausing at Ascension Island.

Much of the book is cluttered up with parties "when good fellows get together," but the patches of brilliant description about unusual places make up for it.

### The Crime Calendar

By J. V. McAREE

COULD a boy of fourteen so change in three years that his mother would be doubtful about his identity? If you decide that it would be impossible you will not get much enjoyment out of *The Visitor* by Carl Randau and Leane Zugsmith (Macmillan, $2.25). But if you grant the possibility you are likely enough to arrive at the conclusion of the present reviewer that this is the best mystery story that has come along in many months. It is not often such carefully drawn characters appear in a crime story, and it is about as original in conception as any detective story we can name.

*The Delicate Ape* by Dorothy Hughes (Collins $2.50) is not a detective story, but a story of international intrigue, its scene laid in the future when Germany is trying to escape from the fetters fastened upon her at the end of the present war. We found it readable, in which respect it is unlike *A Spy for Mr. Crook* by Anthony Gilbert.

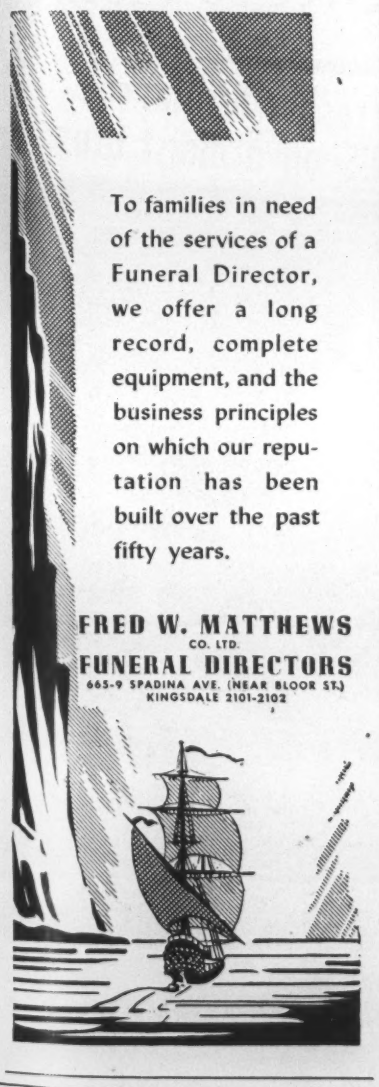
We are aware that a great many people like Helen Reilly's stories, and they will no doubt enjoy *The Opening Door* (Macmillan, $2.50). As in other stories by this author we find the characters a shade too tony for our own rather low tastes. Marjorie Fischer is a new author and her *Embarrassment of Riches* (Macmillan $2.50) rings the bell first time of asking. It is hardly a detective story but concerns international intrigue. It is the most gaily written crime story we have read since the Lockridges produced *The Norths Meet Murder*, and Jane Blake, the heroine, is just as charming a character as Pam North. We hope to meet her again soon.

### Good Friday Story

AND FROM THAT DAY, a novel, by Alan Sullivan. (Ryerson, $2.25.)

MANY writers have allowed their fancy to stray about Jerusalem on the first Good Friday. Whether the record of the Gospels, reticent almost to coldness, has been intensified or not by imaginative treatment is always open to question. The character of Pontius Pilate, of his wife, of Herod, of Annas, is, in each case, clear as if stamped by a die. Tradition has elaborated each, often convincingly, though not always. There is always danger of explaining too much any simple and conclusive statement lest the power of the original be lessened by diffusion.

Mr. Sullivan has avoided that peril by disciplining his fancy, and save for a few anachronisms, such as the mention of hypnotism in the dialogue of his characters, has done an excellent piece of work, as, indeed, is his custom.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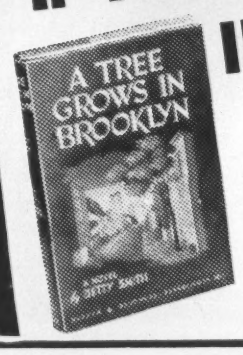
**A TREE GROWS IN BROOKLYN**
by BETTY SMITH

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. . . *by the author of "KING'S ROW"*

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**Victoria Grandolet**
by HENRY BELLAMANN

The story of the clash of two strong-willed personalities; a beautiful and ambitious New England girl and the hot-blooded son of a proud Louisiana clan. The conflict rises in intensity and is hastened to a powerful psychological climax by White Cloud, the great, awesome home of the Grandolet family. ..... $3.00

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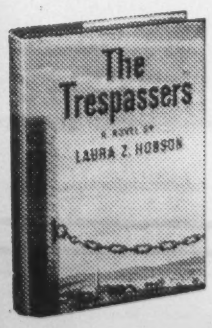


Two intertwined stories form this powerful novel; the story of the unwanted refugees whose lives have been devastated by war, and the story of the love of an American woman for an American man.

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by LAURA Z. HOBSON

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# WORLD OF WOMEN

## Fashion and Etiquette Adapted to the Wartime Wedding

By BERNICE COFFEY

MARRIAGES may be made in heaven, the bride-and-groom-to-be may be up in the clouds, but it requires a lot of hard, down-to-earth effort and good generalship on someone's part to arrange even the simplest wedding if it is to leave memories of a happy, gracious and dignified ceremony.

Many of the formalities have disappeared in everyday life, but wedding protocol remains whether it be for the simple, quiet marriage of Bill Jones and Mary Smith or the marriage of a princess of the realm. It has undergone many adjustments to wartime conditions, but the essentials of wedding etiquette stand as a valuable guide.

### Time is Telescoped

We asked Claire Dreier, who in her capacity of bride's counsellor has smoothed the path altar-wards of many brides, to tell us something of the special problems arising out of today's weddings. Frequently arrangements have to be made from scratch on twenty-four hours' notice. Three weeks is considered ample time, whereas in pre-war days at least three months was thought to be needed to get wedding machinery under way. Dates are set, then postponed or shifted to fit the groom's leave. "Sometimes it's left to the bride to make arrangements which from time immemorial have devolved on the groom. It's nothing these days for the bride to have to buy the wedding ring, railway tickets, gifts for ushers and best man." She believes that wartime brides should be married in all the traditional setting that is possible within the bounds of good taste and common sense, and that brides should be married in a long dress "because that is the way grooms like their brides." If the bride must wear a short dress or a soft dressmaker suit, she should at least carry a small hand bouquet rather than wear a corsage.

An example of wartime adjustments in customary wedding procedure is the last minute wedding invitation which today may be correctly wired or phoned for both a formal and informal wedding. This, however, has made the engraved announcement twice as important as it was before. There are no longer any fashionable wedding hours. The hour the groom can get off to be married is the fashionable hour for his bride.

Military weddings, always resplendent with color and drama, entail certain special arrangements, Miss Dreier points out. Special pews must be set aside at the church for the guard of honor. Sometimes these pews are marked with the groom's regimental colors instead of the usual white. At the bride's house there must be a room set apart where the guard can remove their belts and have a quick drink before performing their duty as attendants at the wedding reception. Details concerning military procedure can be got from the military authorities, "but the man in charge of the guard of honor usually knows all that is necessary."

Flags are not included in church decorations unless regimental trophy flags are already present. Sometimes though, flags are used as decoration of the wedding cake—especially when the groom is an American. "Many marriages are taking place between Americans in the United States forces and Canadian girls and," Miss Dreier added thoughtfully, "for some reason or other most of the men are Southerners."

### Background of Flowers

When the bride as well as the groom is in uniform and can neither wear nor carry flowers, the wedding party should have an unusually beautiful floral background carrying out the red, white and blue colors, both in the chancel and on the pews.

A charmingly thoughtful gesture toward the absent parents of the groom which marked a recent wedding, was described by Miss Dreier. Their pew was marked by a large bow of ribbon in the groom's regimental colors which, by a miracle of quick switching, was tied to the newel post in the bride's home in time to meet the eyes of the bridal party as they entered the door after the ceremony. Before they left on their honeymoon flowers were taken from the bride's bouquet, tied with the ribbon and, with a note from their son and new daughter, sent by air-mail to the groom's parents.

And when the honeymoon is over? In many cases the bride returns home to continue the work in which she was engaged before marriage. Sometimes she follows her husband and lives "out of suitcases" in whatever quarters she can find near his station. Perhaps she takes up communal living with other brides for companionship if not because of the urgent dictates of economy and a nation-wide housing shortage. The time when she and her husband have a household of their own looms high in the post-war aims of many a bride of today, we may be sure.

### Silver Preferred

What gifts are preferred by 1944's bride? "Some like sterling," says Miss Dreier, "because they know if they don't get it as a wedding gift, they may never have it." Cheques are very popular—they'll be used to buy things when she has a house of her own. Picnic equipment is liked by many brides; it's doubly useful when her present sketchy housekeeping establishment may have to be transferred on a day's notice.

No doubt of it, wartime weddings are different, but the wedding bells peal as merrily as ever.

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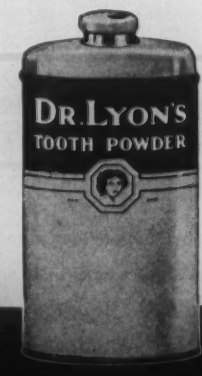


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## PERSONALITIES UNLIMITED

# Portia White, the New Canadian Star of the Concert Stage

By MARGARET AITKEN

BRIGHT and clear are the glittering rays of a Canadian star which have penetrated beyond the Dominion's borders into the United States. It is a deep voiced, dusky skinned, singing star named Portia White.

Three short years ago the name of Portia White was unknown beyond the borders of Halifax. Today, she is hailed from the Atlantic to the Pacific in Canada. She has had a Town Hall debut in New York ("a remarkable debut," according to the N.Y. Times musical critic) and she has signed a contract for both concert and radio work in the United States. Portia's star is casting its gleam far afield.

### Encouraged by Father

The young Canadian Negro girl was born in Halifax twenty-odd years ago, one of ten children and daughter of Canada's only dark skinned padre in the last war. With her brothers and sisters she grew up in a small home on the outskirts of Halifax. For as long as she can remember, there was but one thing Portia wanted to do.

"I want to sing," she told her father. "I want to sing, not just sometimes but to live by singing."

And Dr. White, pastor of a small church, father of ten children, possessor of little money, applauded and encouraged his daughter in her ambition.

"Up here in Canada," he told her, "they don't judge a man by the color of his skin. They judge him by the greatness of his soul. There's nothing standing in your way. There's no barrier between you and your heart's desire."

With this encouragement, Portia worked hard at her studies and at jobs which would enable her to continue those studies. She sang in the choir of her father's church. She took a teaching course. She taught school and all the time she sang—at festivals, at soldiers' camps, at canteens, at war charity gatherings, at church, at home.

In Halifax musical circles Portia White's voice began to attract attention. She won silver cups and medals. She won the approval of Ernesto Vinci, director of the Halifax Conservatory and she won a scholarship—"the gift of Halifax to Portia White"—which enabled her to become a pupil of Dr. Vinci. Portia was on her way to success but her father was not there to applaud or encourage her now. "The finest, bravest man I ever knew, my father, was not there to see my silver cup on the mantlepiece," Portia explains sadly.

Two years went by, years of hard work and study. One August afternoon in 1941 Portia sang in the Halifax Conservatory Hall and in the audience was a small, enthusiastic listener from Toronto. It was Edith Read, principal of Branksome Hall and a native of Halifax. Something must be done about Portia, said this practical admirer. Something must be done and done in Canada where her career should rightfully begin.

### Study of Languages

Portia's new benefactor returned to Toronto, arranged a concert at Eaton Auditorium and on November 19, 1941, the young singer made her Canadian debut. With dignity the twenty-year-old Negro girl walked on the stage. With dignity she stood waiting, while all those strangers out front politely applauded. But beneath that dignity was a fast beating heart and shaking knees. Portia was scared. In truth, she was terrified—

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until memories brought strength. The words of her father controlled a quaking heart and shaking knees. Also, it was her father's words which gave substance to that assumed dignity: "There are no barriers between you and your heart's desire. Be a big singer, Portia. Make your people proud."

Portia sang and Portia conquered. Another milestone was behind her.

Since that November evening in 1941 the young Halifax girl has worked harder than ever before. She gave up her school teaching and devoted all her time to vocal studies, not excluding linguistic studies. She has mastered three foreign languages, vocally speaking; she has developed power and feeling and perfection of production. She has changed a voice of promise to a voice of fulfillment. In three short years her rich, vibrant contralto voice has achieved international recognition.

She has given concerts in many Canadian cities. She sang for the Governor General of Canada and the Princess Alice. She sang for Edward Johnson, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company and always her voice has charmed. At her New York debut on March 13 of this year (again sponsored by Miss Read) the critics were enthusiastic in their approval. A second Marion Anderson, they proclaimed her.

Portia White is a quiet, serious young woman and shy. Not the least of her achievements is the poise and grace which she now possesses. Life's path has not been easy, nor will the future be easy for this dark skinned Canadian, but the desire of her heart, "to sing, not just sometimes but to live by singing," has been realized. And now her ambition is to become, not a second Marion Anderson but better than Marion Anderson, who has brought such honor to her race.

## LANDBIRD

LANDBIRD!—
Landbird flying high
Shaking air voluptuously!—
Eye the edges of each stream,
'Lign the fiords of this sea,
Look for loan of land from lake,
Mark the margin of the river,
Know littoral literally—
Lest your wings slack rhythmic quiver
Lest your heart's fine courage quake,
Lest electrolyte or strain
Turn your hard to soft again,
Over earth's wide-scattered water.

You are sent to fly, to soar
Without power of float or oar;
Your sustaining parachute
Saves but where a seed finds root
Or there walks another foot,—
Or where quickly helping hand
Comes from boat or nearby land.

Landbird! Landbird! Airy gleam!—
Airy gleam but earth's own daughter—
Safely, surely, strongly glide
Over watered oceanside!
Set his feet on earth again!
If your wings fail, missing shore
He will come to me no more.

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## THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

# Vignettes of These United States from a Pullman Window

By AGNES ARMSTRONG

THE crowd in the Chicago station; the public address system blaring "Attention, please! Attention! Will Lootenant C. J. Smith please go to the information desk?" The next moment it's "Will Sergeant Padlufsky P.A.D.L.U.F.S.K.Y. go to the telephone operator?" The navy wife in the women's washroom jumping on her husband's duffle bag to get it shut. "This will be my fifth night in a train. The day I arrived at my husband's station he got leave. I guess he's shipping out. We're going home for three days." The baby sleeping flat out on a leather chair amidst the uproar. The crowds which overflow every bench onto suitcases.

At lunch on the train the pretty blonde going to join her husband at an air training station—"Why, I forgot to give notice at my job at Marshall Field's. I must write them." The corn belt with fields so big it makes you tired even to think of travelling them in a tractor. Deep snow in St. Louis and no red caps, which everyone accepts amiably. The huge station misty with train smoke, troops everywhere, asleep, waiting, eating, joking. More troops as the train bores South.

### Banjo and Berth

A sailor boy with curly hair and a microscope in a wooden box. "I'm one of five of a malaria control team. I'm home for five days' leave and then shipping out for the South Pacific. Say, I nearly went blind squinting through this thing with one eye for three months learning to tell smears apart."

The W.A.C. Lieutenant with the banjo who kept beseeching the porter to find a place for her banjo other than with her stout person in an upper berth.

The Mississippi — wide, sullen, brown and somehow dangerous looking. Trees in bud, and then fruit blossoms, the indifferent grass of the South greening almost visibly as the long train hurries South. Negroes in the little towns growing more numerous. The troop cars at the front of the train where the bunks run cross-wise, with a door in the centre of the car. The faithful volunteers who met the train late at night at a divisional point with a home-lettered cardboard sign, "Free coffee and sandwiches to all service men." Military police who stride up and down every train looking important and austere till one appears with a very young puppy. "Are you arresting that dog?" "No, I'm taking it home to my wife."

### First Call for Soldiers

Long queues of hungry people in the dining car, perfectly good tempered when the word comes back "It will be an hour, anyway. We're feeding the boys first." The constant altercations about the possession of space, and the placid resignation of the loser facing a night in the day coach or a washroom. The numbers of people who fit themselves and strange-shaped paper parcels into berths. Perpetual shortage of towels. Southern voices "Yes, mam . . . Why honey—" The Colonel who announced at a cocktail party that this was the first chair he had seen for two months. "Just flew in from manoeuvres in Louisiana. I'm forty-eight and feel twenty-four." Shortages of beef and liquor.

Gossip about the latest Roosevelt divorce. The assumption that Willkie hasn't a chance for the Republican nomination. The feeling that the deep South is no longer deeply Democratic. The pretty girl whose husband was taken prisoner at Bataan—"At least I know he's alive. I'm lucky." Mounds of bags in every hotel lobby. "No, mam, I'm sure sorry. All these are waiting and every room is booked."

Women taxi drivers who turn corners on two wheels and seem to have no brakes to use.

The "Open All Night" coffee shop in the hotel full of Air Corps officers who are full of beer, and who wear the metal pilot's wings of the U.S. army on one side and R.A.F. wings on the other. Constantly voiced indignation at lack of a defined U.S. foreign policy. The admiration of Churchill—"He tells you the truth whatever it looks like."

### Texas

Woods full of dogwood and blue bonnets. A lake with at least eight different types of aircraft swooping above it from the nearby training field. The low heavily shingled Texas ranch house with the well at one end and a great bell on a post to call the ranch hands in. The highly flavored Mexican food, and a long mint flavored drink called "Salty Dog".

The "Texas Special" so crowded you can't believe there's a berth left. Travellers from Mexico laden with colored baskets who had been dumped off their plane. An unexpectedly magnificent dinner one night on a diner with steaks served so rapidly you were out before you knew it. The sailor with the row of ribbons "North Atlantic before Pearl Harbor, invasion of Africa, Sicily and Italy" and a wound stripe as well. "No, I fatten on it. This was a forty-seven dollar suit I got a year ago and I don't know how I'll get in and out of the trousers in an upper berth this trip."

The older group of sailors in the Pullman from Chicago, all professional fire fighters in civil life going to Brooklyn for a course in naval fire fighting. "Sure, mam, you go and get a sandwich. I'm on watch and I'll mind the baby. I have three of my own." Pictures of the three and the streamlined fire truck "Back Home". Perpetual kindliness and consideration, trademarks of the world's best-mannered nation. The over-all feeling of an immense country very earnestly and efficiently at war.


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# Sweden Buys Houses from Catalogues

By JILL MASSINGHAM

**Pre-fabricated housing has left the experimental stage in Sweden, a country where there are no slums and with one of the highest standards of living in the world. Sections are built close to the source of the materials, and the houses can be erected by the owners without difficulty and in a short time. Swedish methods may point the way to the solution of post-war housing problems in many other countries.**

"PRE-FABRICATION" has become a slogan in Great Britain. Faced with the problem of building 4 million houses in the shortest possible period after hostilities have ceased, controversy is raging amongst those government departments and the various individuals who will be responsible for the British post - war housing program. Housewives have been invited to state their minimum requirements in regard to aspect, labor-saving devices, size of rooms and so on, of the houses or flats they wish built for them. These housewives have been told that their requirements can be met, but that they might be incorporated in a house that will be built to last no longer than 10 years. Experiments have been carried out to find the most suitable material for the temporary homes that are envisaged. Plastics, cement sheets packed with wood wool, converted Nissen huts have been tried, with varying success. No one seems to have thought of wood.

Since time immemorial, Sweden, like the rest of Scandinavia and like Russia, has built her houses from the timber the Northern forests supply so abundantly. Wood not only withstands the rigors of an Arctic winter, but keeps the heat out in the summer. Timber houses built in Sweden 200 years ago are still in perfect condition and are being lived in to-day.

Suffering as she does from a dearth of building labor, having a fine tradition of domestic architecture and being a most progressive nation, it was perhaps a logical development, that pre-fabricated timber houses have made greater and more sensible strides in Sweden than anywhere else.

## Trees Into Houses

Factories have been established right in the forests to lessen the cost of transport of the raw materials—pine and beech wood—used in pre-fabrication. Here, the standardized wall sections are made.

These are constructed in layers. A 1½-inch main structural slab of timber is covered on one side with a wall board, and on the other side there is a waterproofed layer of felt between the slab and the external covering boards. Holes in these wall sections are made to receive floor and roof joists.

Doors, window frames, staircases and cupboards are made to a common standard and some factories also make desks, bunkbeds, chairs and tables specially designed to fit the rooms.

The plans to which the units are worked have been evolved by some of Sweden's leading architects. Thus, there is standardization of component parts, but at the same time there is a great variety of types of dwellings to choose from. These range from simple two-roomed cottages to town houses.

Swedes like to live either in detached cottages with large gardens surrounding them or in forests where the trees come up to the very walls. Failing that, they live in flats, which of course, are not built of wood. But whatever the dwelling, central heating is the rule.

Pre-fabricated cottages, therefore, are built on a concrete basement, half of which is above ground level. In the basement is the boiler for the heating system, the fuel store, a laundry and bathroom, and a larder. The one or two floors above contain two to five rooms and kitchen. As Swedish families like to eat their meals out of doors during the long, warm summer months there is usually a verandah large enough to take a dining table and chairs.

Anyone who wishes to buy a pre-fabricated house can make his choice from hundreds of designs which are contained in the well illustrated catalogues issued by the manufacturers. The maximum price is $4,000.

Many Swedes erect these houses themselves. Any summer one sees whole families in the vicinity of Stockholm and other towns, busy digging foundations, putting up the pre-fabricated units, tiling the roof or giving the completed cottage a coat of white paint.

Stockholm has a "Build-Your-Own-Cottage" scheme run by the Municipality. Briefly, the scheme is this. About 1,000 acres have been acquired by the Stockholm municipal council and have been laid out as estates for families with incomes of less than $1,500 a year. A plot of land is leased on a 99-year lease at an annual ground rent of up to $60 on which the tenant builds the pre-fabricated cottage of his choice. The municipality makes the roads and lays on the essential services. If the prospective tenant has not the necessary capital, the municipality advances a mortgage of up to 90% of the cost. The mortgage is given in the form of the services of a plumber, an electrician and other skilled men and in the provision of the pre-fabricated units. It is repaid at the rate of $300 a year, which means that after 14 years tenancy, at most, only the ground rent becomes payable.

Cottages are also erected by the tenants themselves on housing estates run by co-operatives. Of these, the Tenant's Savings Bank and Building Society is considered the most enlightened in the world. On its estates, people of all incomes and social classes live. They are provided with swimming pools, crêches, shops and sports clubs by the Society, who also run lectures and films on hygiene and household management for their members.

Strict laws govern building in Sweden. Building can only be undertaken on sites approved by the planning offices of the local authorities and then has to conform to standards of aesthetic appearance, window area, density per acre, etc.

Thus, Sweden has no slums, no ribbon development, no endless Suburbia, no hideous "dormitories." All these would have sprung up if pre-fabricated houses could have been erected anywhere and without regard to standards of quality.

We are inclined to look upon houses built of wood as shacks. In Britain, so they are, mostly. One has only to have visited Scandinavia to appreciate just how beautiful and durable a timber house can be.

Sweden might be able to give much help with the re-building of Britain, although that country is not likely to be able to adopt the idea of each tenant building his own house. For one thing, as we will probably stick to coal fires, a skilled man will have to build the chimneys and grates. For another, our summer days are hours shorter than those in Sweden and so there would not be much time for a family to erect a cottage before the autumn sets in.

## Better and Quicker

But Great Britain could import the pre-fabricated units. And instead of talking about waiting at least 10 years for a home and then being given only a temporary one at that, we might enjoy comfortable, well-built, good-looking houses which will last, within a couple of years of the war being over.

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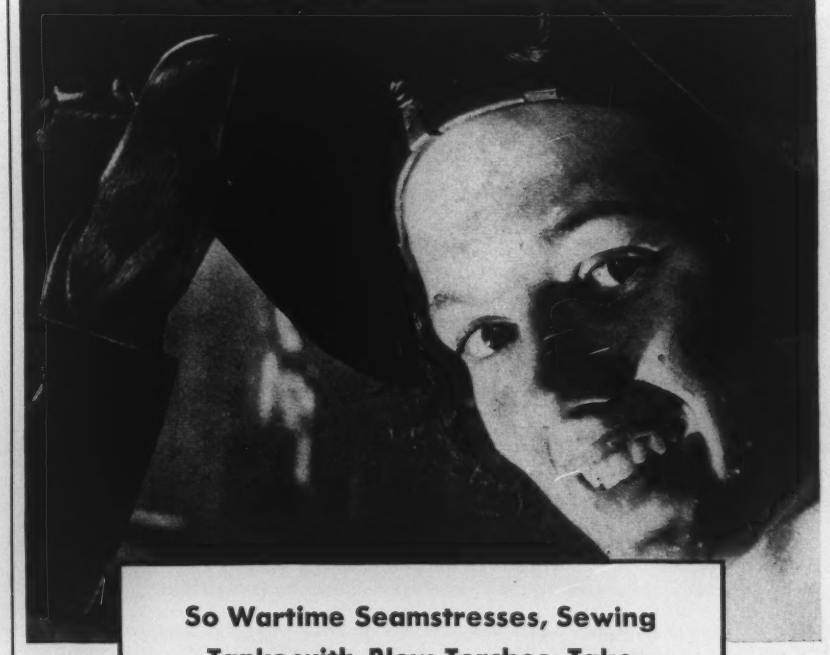

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## MUSICAL EVENTS

# Brahms' "Requiem" Nobly Sung; Bidu Sayao's Rich Artistry

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

TWO or three days after listening to Sir Ernest MacMillan's magnificent revival of Brahms' "Requiem" at Massey Hall last week I rubbed my eyes with amazement on reading a review of the work published a few years ago by two very able young men, who in a general sense were admirers of the composer. The attitude was censorious; and it is unfortunately true that today the younger generation of critics, however brilliant, are apt to be censorious in their attitude, toward any form of artistic endeavor in which a spiritual aim is manifest.

It was astonishing to be told that the "Requiem" was "amorphous"; shapeless, that is to say. The fact that the score is a vast compendium of technical effects was alluded to, and Brahms was charged with employing contrapuntal effects and fugal passages with such excess as to lead to confusion in performance. It was further alleged that some of the best technical effects were drawn out to the point of boredom. While the sincerity of the work and its composer's reverence for the sacred texts was admitted, it was asserted that the total effect was one of "noble dreariness".

### Trailing After Shaw

These critics were admittedly influenced by a jibe of Bernard Shaw's during his salad days as a music critic, that listening to the "Requiem" was a sacrifice which should be asked of a man but once in a lifetime. Their conclusion was that such a sacrifice would not be asked of anyone in the future, because "the reputation of this interminable work was, among critics, justifiably waning, with no especial loss to Brahms' position. Perhaps quite the contrary."

The audience which heard the "Requiem" as rendered by Sir Ernest with the Mendelssohn Choir and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra was by no means confined to sophisticated music lovers or seasoned Brahmsians. But there was hardly one among them who would not regard the above indictment as balderdash. The explanation is, of course, that neither of its authors had ever heard a really competent performance of the "Requiem". As one has said elsewhere an uninspired performance would be deadly; and that is the kind of performance upon which they must have codified their impressions.

I have summarized the indictment because its main contentions illustrate the obstacles Sir Ernest overcame in achieving so lucid, beautiful and enthralling a rendering, as that of last week. One can easily see how a performance of the "Requiem" might be filled with confusion; how it might seem shapeless, how it might become a bore; how it might even seem "interminable" though it runs less than an hour, and is shorter if anything than the Mozart "Requiem", the Verdi "Requiem", and the Beethoven "Missa Solemnis". Under Sir Ernest it had none of these defects. That is not to say that he improved on Brahms; merely that he brought out the contours, the values and the majesty of the music as it revealed itself to his analytic mind.

"Ein Deutsches Requiem", as originally called, was an epochal event in the career of Brahms. He was 35 when it was first efficiently performed at St. Peter's Cathedral, Bremen, on Good Friday in 1868, and it was the first work that gained him universal recognition as a great composer. It revived memories of a tribute paid him when but a boy of 20 by Robert Schumann, who had described him as "The Messiah of modern German music". Since Brahms had little to show in justification of this hyperbolical praise, it did him much harm at the time. Years later the noble and manifold beauties of the "Requiem" showed that Schumann had been truly prophetic. It was planned as a tribute to Schumann's memory, and was for years maturing in the mind of its creator. In Switzerland in 1866 Brahms got seriously to work on the project; and the verses from Holy Writ which constitute the text, were selected by him in the library at Zurich with the aid of a vast concordance. The three initial sections were performed at Vienna in the autumn of 1867, so indifferently, that some of the listeners hissed, though the illustrious critic, Hanslick was laudatory. At Bremen in the following spring the six movements which then constituted the whole had their first really able presentation. It was a great civic occasion and Brahms' closest friends, Joachim the violinist and Clara Schumann came from elsewhere to hear it. Its fame spread and within a year it had been performed in over a score of European cities.

The first complete performance, as we know the work today, occurred at the Gewandhaus, Leipzig, on Feb. 18, 1869. Brahms in the interim had added in memory of his mother the unforgettable number for soprano and chorus "We now are sorrowful" and interpolated it as the fifth of seven movements. No composition up to that time had been so distinctively symphonic in choral as well as orchestral treatment.

### Religious Appeal

In one respect, the "Requiem" has great appeal for English speaking audiences. Nearly every text has been familiar to listeners since childhood and a part of their spiritual life. It is perhaps because Sir Ernest is a son of the manse that he was able to teach choristers to render the noble Biblical phrases with such dignity and clarity of enunciation, and to aid emphasis by masterly nuancing. In these respects the rendering surpassed any previously heard here, though it is now 34 years since it was first sung by the Mendelssohn Choir under Dr. Vogt.

For choral directors, matters have become more difficult in the past four years, and immeasurably more so in three decades. In 1910 Dr. Vogt had a long waiting list of choristers of both sexes. Today in the men's sections Sir Ernest must rely on older men whose enthusiasm for singing of the higher order is unabated. But though the volume of tone in climaxes was not so vast, the conductor had contrived to obtain a surprising balance. The sopranos were, as always, thrilling, but the other sections were well up to the mark also.

The Orchestral score of the "Requiem" is much more elaborate than in any other extended choral work previously composed; and Sir Ernest had an advantage few conductors who essay the "Requiem" enjoy; an orchestra as well as a chorus completely his own, with an intimate grasp of what he wishes them to do. The same relationship exists between himself and the two soloists; so that a sense of unity gave additional splendor to the whole performance. One could not have asked more sincerity and distinction than were provided by Lillian Smith, soprano, and Eric Tredwell, baritone, both of whom revealed beautiful voices and perfect diction.

The presentation was in memory of the late Dr. Fricker, who died last November after having been conductor of the Mendelssohn Choir for over a quarter of a century. The Brahms work was preceded by Purcell's "Evening Hymn" arranged for four-part chorus by the great organist, Harvey Grace and scored for strings by Dr. Fricker; also by an a capella setting of a quaint hymn "God Be in My Head" from the Sarum Primer, 1558. Both were expressively sung. Ettore Mazzoleni's glorious orchestral transcription of Bach's Passacaglia and Fugue in C minor was an appropriate introduction to the splendors to come.

### A Lovely Brazilian

It is putting it mildly to say that Bidu Sayao thrilled a vast audience in Massey Hall last week by the beauty of her presence and the exquisite quality of her art. When she first sang here a few years ago, she was already famous throughout the Western Hemisphere as an operatic prima donna, but less effective as an interpreter in other fields of song than today. Last week her light, but wonderfully sweet, warm, even and flexible voice was in its best form; and her poise and style rendered everything she did well-nigh flawless.

Many must have noted how vastly superior she is in vocal finesse, to most other celebrities, who come to us, however well-endowed vocally they may be. There is a reason. Justifiably, elderly people talk of the nineties, when the Metropolitan boasted on its roster, Melba, Calve, Sembrich, Nordica, the de Reszkes, Maurel, Plancon and others. Despite her comparative youth Bidu Sayao is a link with those days; she was among the last pupils of Jean de Reszke, the greatest artist of them all, who died in 1925. The de Reszke "touch" was marvellous. Melba had the good fortune at the outset of her career to sing frequently in the same casts with him, and thus to acquire the inner secrets of vocal expression.

"Una Voce Poco Fa" from Rossini's "Barber of Seville" is one of the most familiar of all soprano solos; but only from the lips of Sembrich and Galli-Curci (when in good voice) have I heard it so well sung as last week; such loveliness and significance in every minute phrase. Scale singing like hers is something to cherish in memory. Her art was equally potent in delicate arias like the Gavotte from Massenet's "Manon"; "Batti, Batti" from Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and an aria from Paisiello's "La Serva Padrona".

These were all, however, a part of Madame Sayao's early training. Her recent development is in other fields, and her rendering of legato numbers is even finer than in more ornamental types of song. Caccini's "Amarilli" is peerless among early lyrics though its composer was born 20 years before Shakespeare. What she, with her mastery of legato and tenderness of expression, can do with a familiar modern song, was shown in her indescribably poignant interpretation of Lady Alicia Scott's "Think On Me". Her gifts of expression were also supreme in delicate examples of French and Spanish song, and for sheer expertness in rapid phrasing it would be impossible to surpass her vocalization of Milhaud's "Braziliera".

**Sea air and sun at Southport Beach, Australia, are just what the doctor ordered for these American soldiers convalescing from wounds and sickness.**

## BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

# Stepladders for Fraser River Salmon to Cost $2,000,000

By P. W. LUCE

TWO million dollars is the estimated cost of a self-serve escalator to be built for the exclusive use of salmon at Hell's Gate, near Yale, on the Fraser River. One million dollars is to come from the Canadian treasury, the other million from the United States. The International Pacific Salmon Commission will supervise the details.

Hell's Gate is the narrowest and most difficult of the Fraser River canyons through which the salmon have to pass to reach their spawning grounds in the upper reaches. Until 1913 the fish managed tolerably well except on rare occasions of low water. Then a rock slide, the result of a too-ambitious C.N.R. blasting operation in construction days, choked the canyon with boulders. Some of the rock was removed, but fish could get by only under exceptionally favorable circumstances. Probably a million salmon a year died without reaching the spawning grounds, thereby reducing the fingerling production by hundreds of millions.

In the "big years", which, like Leap Year, come once in four, it is estimated that the financial loss amounted to between $30,000,000 and $35,000,000—and this has happened seven times since 1913!

Viewed in this light, an expenditure of $2,000,000 for a fishway is a bagatelle.

The fishway is constructed so that the salmon can reach the waters above the canyon by a series of short jumps into levelled basins, instead of having to make two or three leaps of fifteen feet or more. The jumping capacity of a salmon decreases steadily while it is waiting for the water to rise, and is very low after ten or twelve days. There have been times when passage was impossible for thirty days, and in some years only a few days have been favorable for progress up the river.

One curious fact revealed after long investigation is that there are many different "races" of salmon, and each has its special spawning ground on the Fraser River. Some have greater difficulty than others in navigating Hell's Gate, and these are now greatly reduced in numbers. With the successful use of the fishways it is expected that they may,


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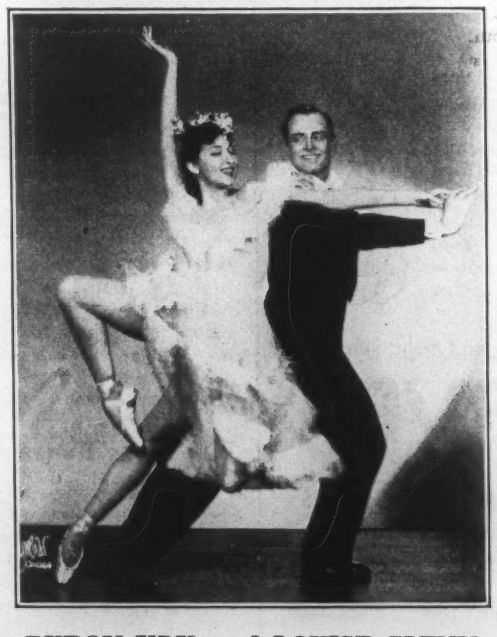

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in time, be restored to normal.

The B.C. salmon industry realized $23,000,000 in 1942, the last year for which figures are available. This is 32 per cent of the total fish revenue for all Canada, and as there is an unlimited demand for salmon in normal times, there is no danger of over-supply through increased production as a result of the fish ladder facilities.

At present the supply of canned salmon for civilian consumption is negligible, as it is earmarked for overseas. Last year British Columbia shipped 1,200,000 cases to Britain, and this year's consignment will be about the same.

### Chinese Fire Fighters

A Chinese auxiliary fire-fighters unit has been formed in Vancouver. This is believed to be the first group of these nationals organized for this purpose outside China, where they have proved effective in dealing with incendiaries dropped by Japanese planes. Q. P. Jack, head of the Chinese ARP, which comprises forty members, is responsible for the formation of the fire fighters. Most of the volunteers are shipyard workers, and all live in Chinatown.

### From Trapeze to Church

It is a long way from the spangles and sequins of a trapeze artist to the sombre robes of a Catholic nun, but the journey has been taken by Miss Mary Gordon, who has entered St. Mary's Priory, in Victoria, to become a Sister of the Love of Jesus, O.S.B.

As a star trapeze performer Mary Gordon used to dive sixty feet into a 12-foot tank of water, and perform other hair-raising stunts in the glare of lights high above the sawdust of the circus. One of her specialities was to crash automobiles through a board fence. Extremely popular among members of her profession, she once stood first in a Billboard theatrical poll.

In August, 1939, she slipped and fell while ascending the rigging to put on her high diving act. Seriously injured, it was thought she would never walk again, but she is once more almost normal.

During her convalescence she spent some time in Banff. Here she was attracted towards the contemplative life of the Catholic sisterhood, and after the usual probationary period she has taken the vows and retired from the hectic life of which she was once such a high ornament.


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## THE FILM PARADE

# Hollywood Competes with Russia And Appears More Ornamental

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE trouble with Hollywood pictures about Russia is simply that they have to compete with Russian pictures about Russia. With all the sympathy and effort of imagination that Hollywood can muster there is still quite a difference. Soviet pictures are made, often under incredible hazard and difficulty, on the spot. Hollywood pictures about the Soviet are made at leisure and on location. The Russian documentaries in particular offer us a glimpse of reality that may be blurred and hasty but is still reality, and heartshaking. In contrast the best that Hollywood can produce looks like handsome and conscientious reenactment.

"The North Star" is the best that Hollywood can produce, and a great credit to the industry and its producer, Mr. Sam Goldwyn. It is intelligently handled, beautifully written and movingly acted, and it never stampedes at any point into hysterical propaganda. In itself it is a fine distinguished consistent picture. It is only by reference that it seems a little studied and over-competent. The script of "The North Star" was written by Lillian Hellman, and though there have been some deviations from the original, the picture as a whole has the benefit throughout of Miss Hellman's fine supporting intelligence.

"North Star" is the name of a village on the Russian border, and the film without wasting any time comparing ideologies simply describes what happens when the Nazis move in and people are called on to fight for their homes, their children and their lives. The story, while swift and violent, avoids the sensationalism - for - sensationalism's-sake that reduces most of the current war-pictures to a dull level of brutality and horror. Just to hold the balance as even as possible, Miss Hellman introduces a German medical officer (Erich von Stroheim) who still retains a civilized distaste for the things he has to do—in this case bleeding little children for plasma for the Wehrmacht. His scruples however don't prevent him from going through with his assignment, and they don't save him from the author's moral judgment. A concurring Nazi, Miss Hellman makes clear, is no more winning a specimen than a mere Nazi robot.

The rest of the story has to do with the arms-smuggling and guerrilla warfare carried on by the young people of the village, played here by Ann Baxter, Farley Granger and Jane Withers. They're all fine, even if they do look rather less dishevelled than you might expect under such desperate circumstances. As a feat of imagination, intelligence and sheer good writing "The North Star" is a memorable film. If the makers could have resisted that added touch of polish in production it might have been a great one.

### Embarrassing Dilemma

Apparently the producers of "Song of Russia" were divided between their admiration of Russia and their admiration of Robert Taylor. They probably did their best to be fair to our Ally, but somehow in the end Robert Taylor got the footage away from the Soviet. There may be plenty of features in Russian life that compel our admiration but they can't compete on the screen with the celebrated features of Robert Taylor.

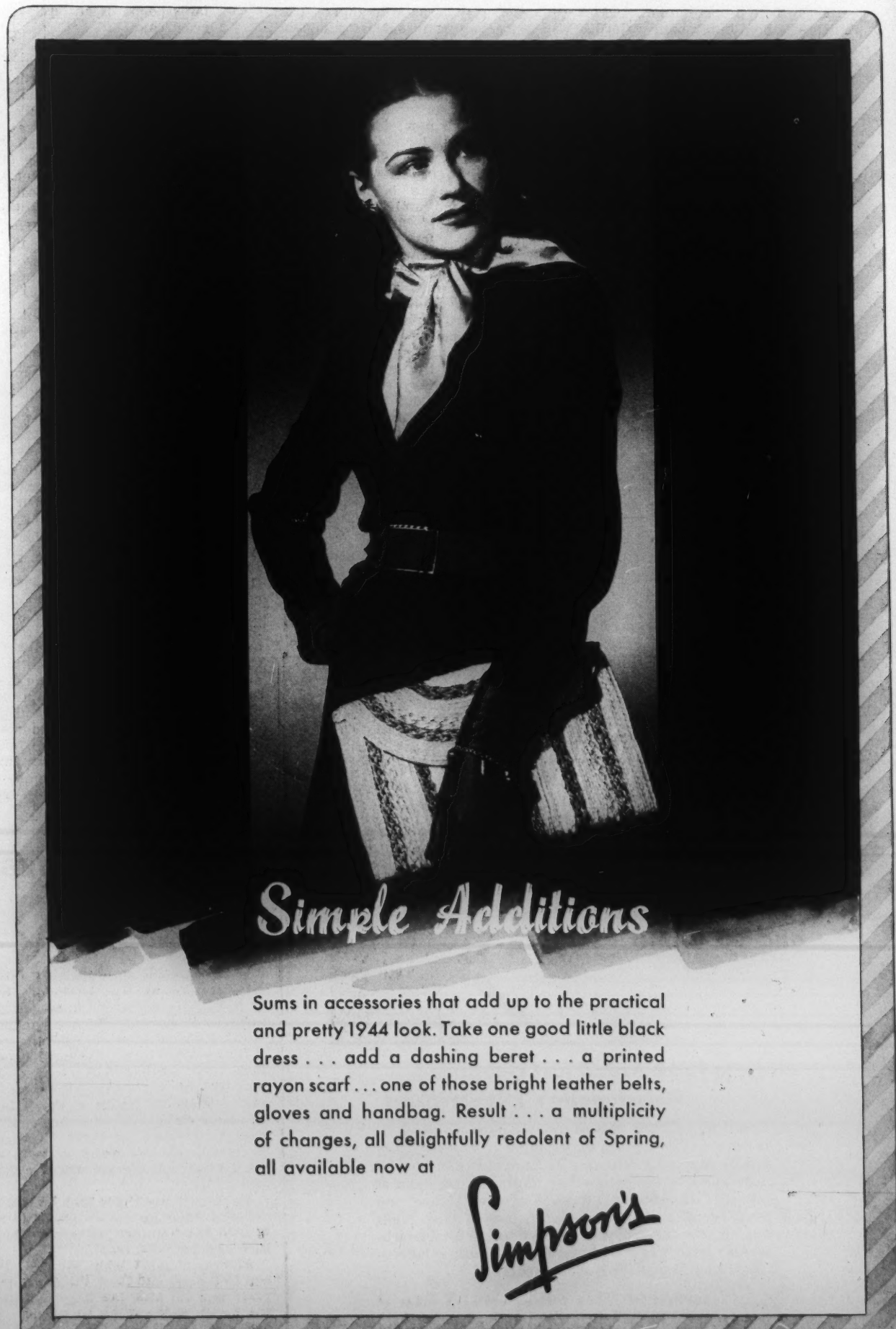
In "Song of Russia" Robert Taylor plays the role of a world-famous orchestra leader touring Russia just as the Nazis start their invasion. Mr. Taylor, obviously, had no ideas of his own about orchestra-leading, so they handed him a baton and told him to go ahead and wave it up and down and remember to keep time with the orchestra. And that's the way Robert Taylor plays a world-famous orchestra leader.

Robert Benchley's case is an even sadder one. He's supposed to supply the comedy as the orchestra leader's depressed manager who doesn't feel at home in Russia. Mr. Benchley's trouble obviously is that he doesn't feel at home in the script. He doesn't attempt to behave like a concert manager, even a depressed one. He just behaves like a depressed comedian. The only thing that saves the film is a very pretty performance by Susan Peters as a young Russian pianist with whom the great orchestra leader falls in love. Miss Peters is fine, even if she does come through the bombing and burning of her village without a hair out of place. Another peculiar thing about "Song of Russia" is that everybody down to the youngest Soviet citizen speaks pure basic English. The producers probably figured that with so much else going on such a small departure from realism wouldn't be noticed anyway.

### No Grooming Here

In "Cry Havoc" at least Hollywood breaks its all but inexorable rule that transcendent grooming comes first, no matter what the crisis. The crisis here is Bataan and before the picture ends the star-spangled cast (which includes Margaret Sullavan, Marsha Hunt, Ann Sothern and Joan Blondell) is as smeared and dishevelled as anyone could ask. Like most pictures of this type "Cry Havoc" goes in heavily for assorted characterization. Most of the characters are familiar, but the predicament in which they are placed becomes at moments both genuine and genuinely terror-ridden. It's a better film than the preceding "So Proudly We Hail," chiefly because it is content to deal strictly with its story without attempting to document General MacArthur's campaign.

**Josef Hofmann, perhaps the greatest living pianist, who comes to Eaton Auditorium, Tuesday, April 11th. After his recent recitals in New York and Boston critics agreed that he never had been in better form.**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## CONCERNING FOOD

# Biscuits and Breads from the Land of Southern Accents

By JANET MARCH

YOU know all those clichés about "distance lending enchantment to the view" and "far fields are greener," etc. Well, I think all these rather tedious sayings could well be applied to food. I've never been able to see why you have to go all the way to Italy to get good spaghetti. The roast beef of old England is not nearly as good as the roast beef of New America, and omelettes can be made on an electric stove to rival the best of Madame Poulard's: even curry can be made outside the boundaries of the Indian Empire. Food that is better in its place of origin is the sort which depends for merit on its freshness. Pineapples in Honolulu, mountain trout out of the lake into the skillet, vegetables still warm from the sun when you drop them into the pan to cook, and lobsters just out of the sea. All these and many more are undoubtedly better in their proper *locale*. If you remember them in a mouth watering way the enchantment as well as the distance are real.

Spaghetti at heart is just flour and water. We have as good flour and water as the Italians ever had, and with practice could even learn to do that swift wind round a fork and shove into the mouth which marks an expert with *pasta*. When people begin to talk hungrily about roast beef I see a beautiful pink rib roast while most of the world, if they have accurate memories, must see something which looks and tastes rather like a brownish doormat. French omelettes are one of the things gourmets always go on about and they aren't really very hard to make. They should be flattish and just not running in the middle. A French omelette is no relation to the sort made with the whites of eggs beaten separately so that a puffy dish resembling dried soap flakes presents itself to be eaten.

These days, when we can't achieve the distance, we have to shake up a little enchantment out in our own kitchens and how about trying your hand at Southern hot breads? Of course if you are cooking for a large family with no help you can't add the chore of a different kind of hot bread for each meal to the rest of your troubles. They talk about the servant shortage in the South, but there seem to be an awful lot of what are said to be 4F butlers hovering around, and the hot bread appears at every meal, no doubt mixed up by a pair of dark hands with magic in them.

There is a sort of cheese flavored pastry twisted into an open figure eight and served hot which makes as nice an hors d'oeuvres as I've ever met. The popovers and the beaten biscuit melt in your mouth. We have a lot of flour in this country even if we haven't many skilled negro cooks, so what about trying to pep up a slightly tedious meal by adding some sort of biscuit or bread to it?

### Southern Spoon Bread

1 quart of milk
1 cup of corn meal
3 tablespoons of butter
1 teaspoon of salt
¾ teaspoon of baking powder
3 eggs

Heat the milk and add the corn meal stirring hard all the time until the mixture thickens. Put it in the top of the double boiler and cook for fifteen minutes stirring now and then, then add the butter, salt and baking powder. Beat the egg yolks and add them first and then the egg whites beaten lightly. Pour into a greased baking dish and bake in a moderate oven for about an hour and a quarter.

### Popovers

1 cup of flour
1 cup of milk
2 eggs
¼ teaspoon of salt
2 teaspoons of butter

Mix and sift the flour and salt and stir in the milk slowly. Beat the eggs and add them and the butter melted, and beat the mixture for two or three minutes. Fill greased deep individual custard cups two-thirds full and bake in a hot oven (about 450) for a quarter of an hour. Then reduce the heat to 325 or 350 and cook for twenty minutes more. This is one of those things which spoil if you open the oven door while it's cooking.

### Muffin Loaf

1 cup of milk
4 cups of flour
1 teaspoon of salt
4 eggs
2 tablespoons of butter
1 yeast cake
1 cup of water

Dissolve the yeast in the cup of water which should be warm but not hot, then add half the flour and salt and stir in the cup of milk. Let rise till it doubles its bulk. Beat the egg yolks and add them and then the whites beaten till slightly stiff. Sift in the balance of the flour and salt, add the butter, and knead for two or three minutes. Shape into a loaf and bake in a hot oven for about 45 minutes.

### Butterscotch Rolls

4½ cups of flour
1 cup of milk
¼ teaspoon of salt
¼ cup of shortening
1/3 cup sugar
2 eggs
1 yeast cake
½ cup of brown sugar
Cinnamon
Raisins

Dissolve the yeast in the milk which should be warmed, then add the sugar and eggs beaten but not separated. Sift in slowly the salt and flour. Add the shortening, and when it is well mixed put on a floured board and knead. Let rise till it is double its bulk in a greased bowl. Knead and roll out to half-inch thickness and sprinkle with brown sugar, cinnamon and raisins and roll up into a roll like jelly roll. Cut in slices about half an inch thick and put on a greased baking pan. Sprinkle with brown sugar, sprinkle more sugar around the pan and dot with butter. Bake in a moderate oven (about 350) for half an hour. Turn the pan upside down on a piece of waxed paper for a few minutes while cooling to let the brown sugar set.

*—to bake bread just right use Fleischmann's* **FRESH** *Yeast*

Bread plays a big part in today's meal planning. It is your family's most dependable low-cost energy food—supplying Vitamin B. And, it is extra useful now as a *stretcher* for other foods. If you bake at home, Fleischmann's fresh Yeast will give you *good* bread every time—light, sweet, just right tasting loaves! Ask your grocer today for Fleischmann's *fresh* Yeast with the familiar yellow label—Canada's favorite for over 70 years!

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**SUPPLEMENT YOUR DIET by eating 2 cakes of FLEISCHMANN'S fresh Yeast every day. This fresh Yeast is an excellent natural source of the important B Complex Vitamins.**


# Never Suppress an Impulse

By ANONETTE

OTHER people no doubt are often surprised at my behavior; but at last I have succeeded in surprising myself. A shocking thing to happen—and I am so fond of children, too!

It all started by my having the good luck (and the bad luck) to get the last seat on a crowded street car. I sank exhausted beside a small boy of about eight, who was declaiming loudly, "I won't, so there! I won't go home. I'll run away as soon as we get off. I'll scream and I'll kick and I'll bite."

Mother (it must have been Mother): "Now, I know my Albert wants to be a good boy. Mother will cook you a nice egg for your tea."

Albert: "I don't want an egg. I'll spit in the egg and then, I'll smash the plate and I'll kick the dog." Suiting the action to the word, he kicked . . . me!

Mother: "Now, Albert, you wouldn't want to hurt the lady, would you? How would you like it if the lady kicked you?" (What a coincidence, just what I was wondering!) "Perhaps Albert would like some nice tomato soup for his tea?"

Albert: "I won't eat tomato soup. I'll spit in the tomato soup." Another kick, but being prepared for this one I dodged, and it missed me, cracking another passenger on the shin. She flounced away muttering about some people's children, leaving a mild oath to settle on the shocked mother's ear.

Albert's mother turned to me. "That lady has no call to speak like that about my Albert. I am sure I neglect my husband to look after that boy. He takes all my time from the time he gets up till I tuck him in bed at night. People don't know how hard it is to bring children up right. They don't know no psychology. I don't want my Albert to have any of these here inhibitions the books tell you about. They say that's a bad thing. It says in the books not to suppress their impulses or natural instincts."

Albert: "Instincts, egg stinks, tomato soup stinks, Mummie stinks, the lady stinks!"

I pulled the cord. As the car slowed I rose from my seat and left the car. Albert started to bellow with pain and rage. It was not until I reached the sidewalk that I realized what I had done. I had pinched Albert!

SUPPOSE you stay up too late tonight, eat indiscreetly, overindulge in drink or smoke, or suppose you are under a constant strain... you just *know* excess acid will cause distress and loss of sleep, and you'll crawl out of bed in the morning, feeling "more dead than alive" ...if you don't *do* something about it!

But how *easy* it is to bound out of bed in the morning just bubbling over with that glorious freshness that makes you feel good all over.

Just ask for *Phillips' Milk of Magnesia* at any drug store today. It's an OVERNIGHT route to bright mornings—the "Phillips Way to Morning Freshness," so safe and so gentle that countless doctors often recommend it for young *children*.

Take it tonight, according to the directions. And tomorrow, see how much brighter the whole world seems to be, when you wake up with "Morning Freshness"—all alive from top to toe!

**How this "Double-Freshener" works its overnight wonders**

1. IT ALKALIZES almost instantly . . . sweetens acid sourness, that causes stomach distress, heartburn, gas . . . and restless nights.
2. A MILD LAXATIVE . . . so gentle that without any thought of embarrassing urgency, you can take it any time.

Phillips' Milk of Magnesia comes in tablet form as well as liquid. Handy box of tablets ideal for pocket or purse.

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**PHILLIPS'**
**MILK OF MAGNESIA**

# Traditional Dishes of Russian Easter

By MARY L. AKSIM

**Although Russia is engaged in the most tremendous struggle in world history, it is not unlikely that Easter will be celebrated in many homes. In Czarist times it was customary to present beautifully ornamented Easter eggs. Some of them, still in existence, are magnificent examples of the jeweller's art. This article describes some of the traditional foods that are prepared for the Easter feast.**

THE Russians celebrate Easter with the greatest feast of all the year, says my Russian friend. What do they serve? Oh, Babka and Tvorojnya Paska . . . he answers dreamily, and suddenly finds English inadequate to express his savory memories. He tries again—Babka and Paska and Vodka . . . and again is lost in deep remembrance of things past, but this time I have recognized one word, "Vodka". I remember this same gentleman describing it as a white fire-liquid of which a litre is enough to intoxicate a regiment (other than Russian, of course,) so I decide to let Vodka pass this time, figuratively speaking, and do some research on Russian cooking.

The Easter table is a picture, my friend sighs reminiscently. It is laid the night before Easter with food for the whole day. In the centre of the table is a tall, round Babka (sweet bread iced with sugar and decorated on top with some sugar symbol of Easter, a cross perhaps, or sugar flowers.) Around the Babka are arranged many-colored hard-boiled eggs. The Babka is always sliced crosswise so that the decorated top may be set back on.

### Babka (Russian Sweet Bread)

6 egg yolks
1 cup white sugar
½ teaspoon salt
1½ cups milk
1 cake yeast
1½ cups butter and shortening
Flour as necessary

Dissolve the yeast in ½ cup warm milk and add a little flour to thicken. Let rise in a warm place. Then warm the rest of the milk, cream the butter, beat the egg yolks till very light, and then beat in the sugar. When the yeast mixture is foamy, mix all the ingredients into it and add enough warm flour to make a consistency of light tea-biscuit dough. Cover well, put back in warm place. When dough has risen (about two hours later) punch down again. Let rise again and bake in a hot oven.

My informant remembers that his family recipe for Babka called for 100 egg yolks, but that was before the Revolution made all Russians equal. (He still thinks that the Revolution was a good thing, though.) Koolich, a lighter sweet bread made with egg whites, is left unornamented.

Next in importance to the Babka are two prism-shaped Tvorojnya Paskas, (Easter Cheese Cakes,) one flavored with chocolate, the other with vanilla.

### Easter Cheese Cake

1 pound cottage cheese
2 egg yolks
1 cup sugar (white)
½ teaspoon vanilla
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup butter

Beat butter, egg yolk and sugar until foamy. Mix in other ingredients. Heat slowly until warm, not hot, stirring constantly. Cool and press into a mould lined with cheese-cloth. Press well in, squeezing out liquid. Let stand over night. Turn out on a plate.

A variety of roasted fowl, sliced cold, a cold veal roast and a baked ham which has been sealed with a flour paste to keep the juices in, are also on the table. There are dishes of pickled pears and pickled grapes (the Russians call them lady fingers) and on a side table are anchovies, caviar, and smoked salmon and sweet native wine for the ladies and vodka for the gentlemen. And tea is served as desired, in china cups for the ladies and glasses for the gentlemen.

"We Russians," my friend expands, "like to eat vkusno and synto (tasty and satisfying food)," and I agree.

As an afterthought I ask about Borsch and Schi, for the press has shown pictures of steaming kettles of these soups being served to the Red Army. "Borsch", chkks my Russian, and reflects a moment . . . then "People," he says, "wonder why the Russian Army marches on and on and on. Borsch and Schi and Kascha are the answers. Here is a new explanation for the phenomenal progress of the Red Army!

### Borsch (Beet Soup)

Cut about six beets into thin slices. Cook slowly with ½ cup chopped onion in a little melted butter for about 15 minutes. Add 2 cups boiling water and 1½ tablespoons vinegar; cover and cook slowly until tender. Mix 1¼ tablespoons of flour with a little water. Add this to beets and stir till thickened. Add 2 cups drained stewed tomatoes (or tomato soup), 1½ cups soup stock or bouillon and salt to taste. Simmer 20 minutes. Serve in soup plates with a large spoonful of thick sour cream in each serving. Serves six or eight.

### Schi (Cabbage Soup)

3 small carrots
1 onion
6 branches parsley
4 stalks celery
3 potatoes

Chop all fine and boil in 1 quart meat stock until almost tender. Add ¼ head cabbage cut in small pieces. When cabbage is tender add flour to thicken and butter the size of an egg. Add salt to taste and serve with large spoonful of thick sour cream in each serving. Serves six.

### SHOP WINDOW REVERIES

AFTER I've fed my family,
After I've paid my whopping taxes,
After I've bought my share of Bonds
For the purpose of polishing off the Axis.

This season you'll be seeing me
Resplendent in last year's raiment;
I'm so broke I couldn't make
A deposit on a down payment!

MAY RICHSTONE

**The tricorne, Spring, 1944, is seen here in shiny rough red straw with white gardenias nestling in the peak.**

**A bohemian tie and lattice felt beret accent black and white pin stripe tweed. Artistic signature of designer Hattie Carnegie appears in the finely detailed self-trim accents.**

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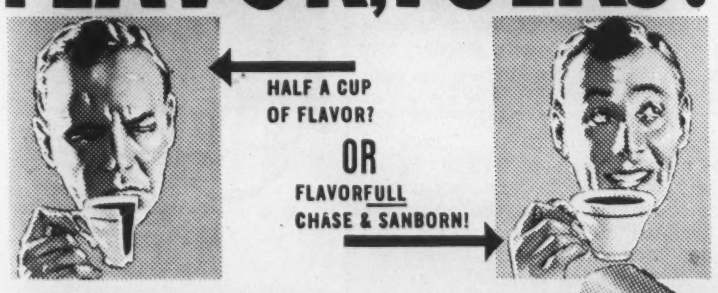


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MAGIC'S ORANGE MARMALADE BISCUITS
2 cups sifted flour
½ tspn. salt
4 tbspns. shortening
4 tspns. Magic Baking Powder
1 egg
⅓ cup milk
⅓ cup orange marmalade
Sift dry ingredients together. Cut in shortening until mixed. Beat egg slightly in measuring cup; add milk and marmalade to make ¾ cup and add to first mixture. Roll out about ½-inch thick; cut with floured biscuit cutter. Top each with a little marmalade; bake in hot oven (425°F.) about 15 minutes. Makes 16.
MAGIC FOR SATISFYING FLAVOR!
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The Americans Have A Proverb For It . . . by *Essy*

"A fool and his money are soon parted"

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...SO DO

McCORMICK'S JERSEY CREAM SODAS

CANADA'S FAVOURITES FOR OVER 80 YEARS

## THE OTHER PAGE

# Louis-Michel the Acadian is Something Special in Canada

By T. O'R. BOYLE

ON A recent evening I had a telephone call from my friend Louis-Michel AuCoin. The conversation was ordinary enough; he had been given a forty-eight hour leave, during most of which I was away from home, and he had telephoned me a short time before his train left.

Here is a picture of Louis-Michel: An Acadian, born in one of the French villages that dot the Cape Breton coast, about twenty-four years old, married and the father of one child. I worked for several years in his native village and there we became friends. His parents understood English but preferred to use French when talking with me. With Louis-Michel I spoke always in English; his English was almost without trace of accent and it never occurred to either of us to use French. Some time after the birth of his child he was called to the army. He was faced with the problems that have confronted many young men in the same circumstances; besides his own family his parents were partially dependent upon him. He went to basic training camp and signed over most of his pay to his wife and parents.

When Louis-Michel called me that evening he was a first lieutenant in the Canadian Army.

A commonplace story, it may be said. True. I knew that he had done well in the army tests, that he was a normally bright young Canadian with a pleasing personality, good character and ambition. Nothing remarkable in the case; I was pleased, of course, that my friend had done so well and I reflected that probably his money worries were now at an end.

And so I returned to my reading. Suddenly it occurred to me that there *was* something special and noteworthy in the incident.

THE magazine I was reading when the call came happened to be SATURDAY NIGHT, and in that issue were several articles dealing with the question of unity between the predominating races in Canada, the French- and English-speaking. There was an editorial on "A Neutral Quebec" and on page 6 an article entitled "Is there a French Canadian Nation?" I had read them with interest, but as I took up again the magazine it struck me forcibly that neither of the authors seemed to be aware of Louis-Michel.

In other words, when there are discussions on Canadian unity, why does not the key position of the Acadians come in for consideration?

With the exception of Longfellow, some learned historians and travel writers, the Acadians have had no publicists. Yet they occupy a unique position on the Canadian scene. In English - speaking Canada, outside the Maritimes, it is doubtful that many think of them as in any way different from the Quebec French. Yet the contrary is true, for reasons that I shall give later on. To the Acadian the French of Quebec are as much a people apart as are the English - speaking people among whom they live—perhaps more so.

The cause of this confusion is, apart from a lamentable ignorance of Canadian history, the fact that both speak French. Nevertheless there is a distinct difference between the French spoken by each group. It is not, as is sometimes thought, that one is more correct than the other. The difference arises from the different origins of the two groups and from the added fact that the isolation of the Acadians has kept in their language archaisms which the Quebec French, because of their closer association with France, have long since dropped. Many a time have I heard Acadians speak of the strange expressions and accent of visitors from Quebec. Of course they quickly understand each other, but the differences are quite apparent.

HENCE it may be safe to go so far as to say the difference in outlook as between an Acadian and the Quebec Frenchman is as great as that which exists between a man from Quebec and an English-speaking Catholic of Ontario. (Obviously the common religion of the two French groups constitutes a strong bond.)

My friend Louis-Michel looked upon the war in exactly the same manner as did any other boy in Nova Scotia who was in a similar position. It meant a dislocation of his private, family life, it meant a disruption of, or at least a delay in, his plans for his life work; it meant, in short, an unpleasant duty that had to be done. As to Canada's remaining neutral in this war, the Acadian took the same view as did his neighbor in the Maritimes—it was out of the question. Consequently the attitude towards the war which is found so widespread in Quebec is unknown among the vast majority of Acadians. It is not that they like the war—who does?—but they are convinced that we are in danger. Being dwellers near the sea may have something to do with this clearness of view. Consequently the number of voluntary enlistments in Louis-Michel's village is large. Since fishing is their avocation the young men have joined the navy if they had the required experience, others are in the R.C.A.F., and there are as many in the army who have signed "active" as are to be found in a comparable English-speaking community. Of course no official figures are available to confirm this last statement but from conversations with many soldiers I am convinced of its truth.

And so, what conclusion shall we draw? Of what importance are the Acadians? What do they mean to Canada? What influence, to return to the statement I began with, can they have in effecting Canadian unity?

The Acadians are a large group, forming about twenty per cent of the population of the Maritimes and are found in considerable numbers in all three provinces—and they are growing fast. They have not heretofore had much influence in Canada's public affairs, except that they have had cabinet representation, nor have they enjoyed the consideration that they deserve. The reasons for this are to be found in their history.

THEIR story is a sad one; but with a tenacity that proves them a worthy people and with an absence of hatred and bequeathed animosities which proves that they are most unusual among oppressed minorities, they have in a large measure succeeded in overcoming the disabilities from which they suffered. They were truly among the dispossessed of this earth after the deplorable expulsion of 1755. They lost the fertile lands which were theirs and they lost that large body of their compatriots who were dispersed along the shores of Louisiana. Father A. Maheux discusses in one of his books the manner in which the British victors applied international law to the vanquished French. He concludes that in strict justice the French had grounds for little or no complaint. Had he applied the same criteria to the treatment meted out to the conquered Acadians his conclusions would have been otherwise. Yet curiously enough the Acadians today seem to do little complaining; their attention seems to be directed to the present and the future. Those who remained after 1755 and those who came back were forced to struggle for survival on the rocky coasts and in the barren lands that the other settlers did not want. They survived, they multiplied, they kept their traditions, their culture and their religion, all the elements needed for the continued existence of a homogeneous and distinct people.

STILL, and this is one of their greatest achievements, they learned to adapt themselves to the customs and manners of life of the majority to such an extent as to live among them harmoniously. Of course there have been incidents of friction and mutual recrimination, but these have been very rare. The neighbors worked out their problems. On what might be called the plane of ideology as opposed to everyday problems of living together, some young Acadians who were educated in Quebec have come back with nationalistic and separatist ideas. On the few occasions where these ideas made some headway the results were such as to make their repetition unlikely.

The handicaps under which the Acadians labored in the course of their history have left effects which are felt today. Economically they have little share in the control of business and industry in their native provinces, but the people as a whole are on a par, in their standard of living, with their neighbors of other origins. But it is of their progress in education that I should like to speak. In education they have made great strides but they still lag. They have no separate school system in the grade and high schools although in Nova Scotia French may be the language used in teaching the first six grades. For those who have not that privilege this is a distinct hardship, because when they first come to school the youngsters know little or no English. Even in Nova Scotia the tendency is to use English as the medium of instruction despite the privilege given them by law. A probable reason is the lack of trained teachers. Two results follow from this, one good, the other bad. The Acadians, except among the older generation and in isolated districts, are at ease when speaking in either English or French. On the other hand their reading and writing knowledge of their own tongue is not of a sufficiently high order.

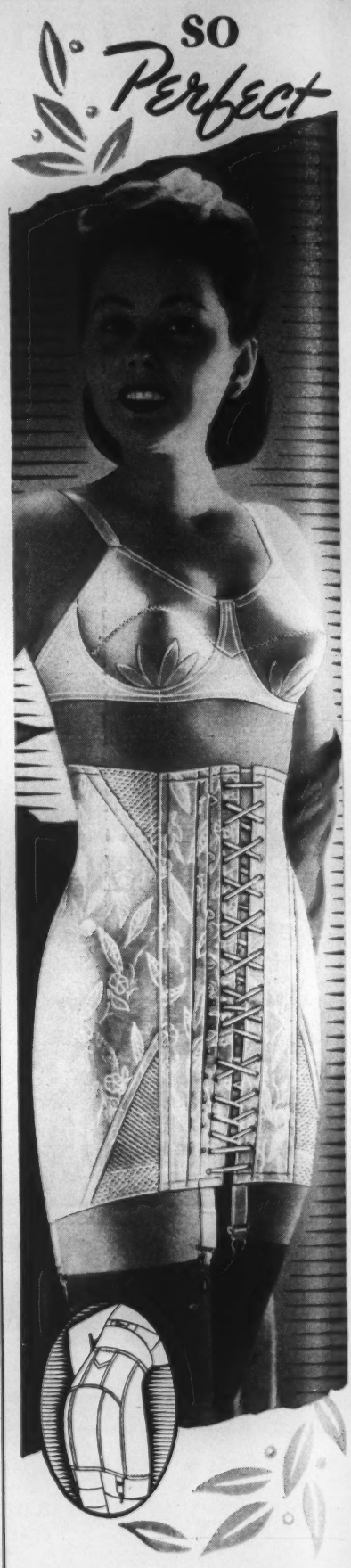
The Acadians have done marvels in setting up three large colleges, but because these institutions lack endowments and rich benefactors they are definitely below standard for any who wish to enter professions other than the Church or Law or similar callings. They have started from nothing and they have gone far with little aid, but they have still much to accomplish. None realizes this better than their leaders, who look forward to providing higher education for their people. Since education is one of the greatest factors in making a people powerful we may see in their progress and in their plans in matters educational a promise of the future of Acadians on Canadian life.

It follows, as might be expected from this account of their economic and educational handicaps, that the Acadians suffer from the lack of a press. Last year a movement was set afoot to remedy this situation. When the Acadians develop a daily press, with the reviews and books that will follow, they will have a medium to express their ideas on what makes for the welfare of their own people and of Canada as a whole. With this there should emerge something new and stimulating in Canadian thinking and planning. A major result could and should be a powerful unifying element to bring together in mutual understanding and forbearance the two predominating peoples of Canada, both of whom the Acadian likes and understands—and differs from.

MUCH often is made of Canada's rôle as interpreter of Great Britain to the United States and of Americans to the British. In a much more real sense the same rôle might fall to the Acadians as between the French and English of Canada. They are similar to, but differ from both groups. They understand the mentality of their English speaking neighbors much better than do the French of Quebec because they live among them, speak their language and partake with them in the various activities of community life. Their similarity to the people of Quebec is obvious. They are both Catholics, Canadians and French. But it is the difference between them that is important to us in the matter of Canadian unity. For from this they get the necessary detached and objective view of the proposals and viewpoints of both parties.

In what does the difference consist, or rather what is the cause of it? I have already mentioned the divergency in language. There is also a difference of origin to be noted. The French Canadian comes from Normandy while the ancestors of the Acadians were Bretons, In France today the contrast between these two peoples is notable and it is not surprising that it should be even greater in Canada.

A third reason why the two groups have grown apart is found in the absence of ready means of communication that obtained over at least two centuries between widely separated Acadie and Canada. Means of travel were scarce and dangerous, the railroads and telegraph and mail and a disseminated press came to this country many, many years after the arrival of the French. Add to this that both were conquered people, and conquered separately, and we see how they could grow to be strangers.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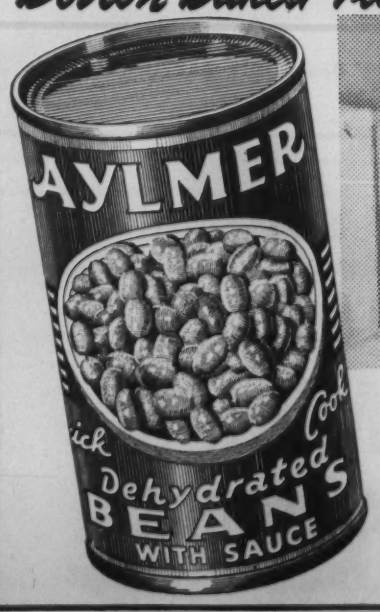

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## THE LIGHTER SIDE

# Rhymed Review of a History of the Moving Picture from A to Z

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

HERE is the Art of the Common Folk,
From lowly acorn to mighty oak.
Here the tree expands as the twig was bent
By Griffith, Chaplin and Mack Sennett,
Ever changing and unchanged
And chronologically arranged
From "The Widow Jones" whose naughty tricks
Incensed the clergy in '96,
To the peerless Mrs. Miniver who
Brought inspiration in '42.
Wise and foolish, rich and shoddy,
But the only art for *every*body.

So turn the rich nostalgic pages,
Here's cinema at all its stages.
Here, thanks to Simon and to Schuster
The Vamps parade as once they useter,
Those creatures of infinite maddening vagaries,
The Baras, the Naldis, the Pola Negris,
Who went in diamonds and ermine and velvet
And ruined the innocent just for the hell of it.
Here, side by side with the evil brood,
Is the gentle virtuous sisterhood—
Kind Bessie Love, and all the various
Ringletted, blonde bewitching Marys.
Mary Pickford, just sixteen,
Mary Fuller, the Serial Queen,
Mary Philbin, for whose sake
The Phantom made the Opera quake,
Mary Miles Minter, lovely dear,
Who made a million in a year,
Made it and lost it, all too soon,
(Litigation was Mary's ruin.)

Here is the final distillation
Of the tears and laughter of the nation.
Remember how our hearts were wrung
By the anguish of Clara Kimball Young?
Clara is here. And here's a still
Of the Decalogue, handed down by de Mille.
Here visions appear on bar-room floors,
The erring girl is thrust out-doors,
The white-haired mother goes to the work-house;
And here's "The Immigrant" and "The Circus"
Of the early and immortal Charles.

Here too the protean George Arliss
Ranges history's mighty pages
Playing politicians, rajahs,
Generals bold and statesmen tireless,
(But always, always, always Arliss.)
All here today and gone to-morrow,
Charlie Ray, Ramon Novarro,
Dressler and Beery as Bill and Min,
And the serum-toting Rin-tin-tin,
And here, in the Serious Drama Section,
Is Lupe Velez in "Resurrection".
Here great King Kong defies the law,
While poor Fay Wray in his amorous paw,
Swoons at her awful public fate
At the topmost point of the Empire State.
—Of course the rude presumptuous ape
Will crash, and innocence escape,
For Vice on the screen is born to trouble,
But Virtue is inviolable.

Oh, the wicked may thrive and the heathen rage
In literature and on the stage,
But the screen alone has a moral plan
That works for the good of the honest man.
Though Greed may plot with foul intent
To rob the till of the innocent
The Medium stands with brow of doom,
And the wretch will get what's coming to him.
Here Villainy in a smoking jacket
Can never hope to beat the racket.
He'll pay for every evil action,
A tooth for a tooth is the least exaction.
A tooth for a tooth? The low adventur'r
Is lucky if he keeps his denture.
But innocence and homely worth
Will get their Heaven here on earth,
For the screen keeps faith with Higher Things,
And each revolving cycle brings
Reward for the spirit that never wearies,
From the brave Pearl Whites to the Madame Curies.

The drug of the nation? What about it?
The needle, Watson! We can't do without it.

**"Spinners" by Jack Martin, C.P.E. This striking wood engraving print was among those exhibited in the 28th Annual Show of the Society of Canadian Painter-Etchers and Engravers at the Royal Ontario Museum.**

# Some April Verse

## TO A ROOM-MATE

GONE—you are gone.
And now I see around me
All the little things.
You lost my bobby pins
And wore my clothes.
But even now begins
A sadness which forgives you those
Tiresome things which only you could do.
We slept together, ate together,
Talked together, and laughed together.
Our lives played out their destinies
In these four walls.
So you are gone. Good. A chapter of my life starts now
Quite new.
But still I miss the annoying things you'd do.
Dear, be good. Find happiness there.
If not—
Remember you left some curlers here, a book,
A pair of shoes, a handkerchief or two.
You can come back for them.
I'll keep them here for you.

ANNE HUMPHREY.

• •

## THE LAND

IT HAS no voice, and yet I hear it singing,—
The song of the arrogant land;
The unplowed upland rising, swept by the wind,
Hard to my hand.
The unplowed beautiful earth, the earth that gives
Back to the giver his measure of generous gain;
Out of the root the leaf, and out of the seed
The redolent grain.

The earth is a lover of men, proud to the core;
The earth is a mother, cradling the infinite life.
To each, as he gives of himself, will the earth respond. . . .
Mother or wife.
Who loves the earth will find a passionate love,
Richness of beauty, wisdom beyond his ken,
But he who sows the dragon's teeth must reap
The armed men.

R. H. GRENVILLE.

• •

## CLOISTER

THE young priest
Stood . . . holding a small book in his hands,
Under a tree
Newly-stripped of its leafage;
He stood very still. . .
Remote. . .
The wind whipping his long robes
Into a swirling darkness.

There behind cloistered walls
The war was unreal;
A distant dragon
Whose fiery breath
Was legend.

Just for a minute
The world stood still,
Imprisoned in the pages
Of a small book.

There was healing in the sight;
The young priest
Reading words set down many centuries ago.

O, soon . . soon . . . let there be peace
Over the whole world. . .
And the young men
Coming back to their books!

MONA GOULD.

• •

## ROMANCE AND REALITY

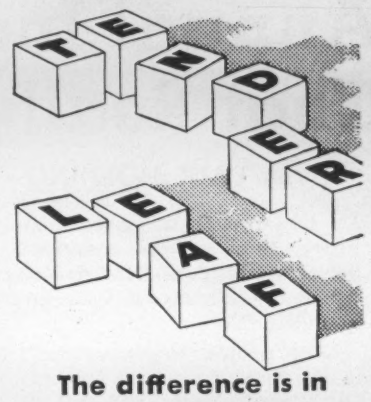
POETS spend their lives recalling
Lovely sights of yesteryear,
Moonlight when the leaves were falling,
Winter, when the stars were near.
But their joyaunce finds full measure
Contemplating ancient Springs
When a girl was all their treasure,
Far surpassing common things.

Not the same girl every season,
That would be monotonous.
Maids of Greece distract their reason,
Even some autochthonous.
(Meaning "native". You can find it
In the learned Oxford Dict.)
"Love is free, you'll never bind it,"
Earnestly they all predict.

But the selfsame Poets marry
Just like essayists in prose.
Household cares they bravely carry,
Carve the beef and sup the brose.
If imagination leads them
To love's never-never land
Where the burning Sappho needs them,
Wives just smile—and understand.

J. E. M.


Canada spells tea...

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# Annual Income Is All That Really Counts!

By PAUL HORNING

**Do increases in wage rates improve the workers' position? Seems a silly question, doesn't it? But — the answer is an unqualified "No".**

**Most people forget or don't realize that all wages must come out of productivity, and that all increases in wages can come only from proportionately increased productivity.**

**Actually wage-earners cannot get more for their services than a percentage of the "value added by manufacture"—a percentage which remains constant in good times and bad, notwithstanding all the influences of legislative fiats, collective bargaining, etc.**

JOE DOAKE, employee, on the first and each succeeding payday after Feb. 15, will look at his time card and pay envelope with increased interest and a pleased air. The Dominion Government decreed that his weekly Cost of Living Bonus, (not payable for overtime) is to be merged into his hourly rate. His employer divided the amount of his C.L.B., which might be anything from a compulsory 95c a week to a voluntary $4.65 a week, by the number of hours in his standard work week and this was added to Joe's regularly hourly rate. Thus the C.L.B. plus his regular rate became a new rate and also a new basis on which overtime is figured.

The C.L.B. was also merged in the salaries of full time employees and that means, generally speaking, everyone who is not an executive. This also became a permanent part of their remuneration.

It will be the first time that the Dominion Government has made permanent a wage and salary increase on such a huge scale. It is an important event and may produce serious results in normal peacetime businesses for at the present it is masked by wartime prosperity. These payroll increases will permanently affect all businesses and industries whether they are profitable, breaking even or losing money as there is no provision made for a collateral reduction if and when the cost of living retreats to a lower level. There are good reasons for believing that with the enormous inventories of a wide range of products in the hands of the services to be liquidated at war's end, and with enormously improved production techniques, there is at least as good a chance that prices will go down as up when the European war ends.

This action may have settled a political dilemma. But it has very neatly transferred it to employers. Thus in the future it is likely to emerge as a serious economic problem, if wages and salaries must undergo reduction, to adjust costs to world competition.

Entirely overlooked by politicians, labor leaders and the public generally, is the disconcerting fact that *all wages and salaries must come out of productivity.* It follows, therefore, that all increases in wages and salaries *must also come out of proportionately increased productivity.* Did the originator of this idea of increasing pay rates think about that, or did he, indeed, know it? Under the pressure of patriotism, the cost of this war, as well as any economic errors perpetrated during it, can for a time be obscured by borrowings and almost confiscatory taxation. But one of these days this will become politically unprofitable. Then, economic forces will begin to exact their penalties from peacetime businesses for wartime mistakes as well as the huge war costs, and the merging of the C.L.B. into the country's wage and salary structure may well be the political No. 1 Wartime Error. But the author may never be brought to book.

This pay increase, substantial in itself, is being added to an already relatively high *wage rate structure* and these high wage rates are being converted into *high annual incomes.*

(*Continued on Next Page*)

## IN THE PUBLIC EYE

### J. F. PRINGLE

IT HAS been said that a measure of a man's success is found in the difficulty of filling his position. Inversely, a test of a man's usefulness may be determined by the reception accorded his promotion. If this criterion be true, then James Farrand Pringle, the new Vice-President and General Manager, Central Region, Canadian National Railways, is a favored railway executive. His appointment was received with satisfaction by everyone from officials to sectionmen.

It is not easy to define the cause of such a widespread popularity. The Central Region is the biggest operating unit on the Canadian National System, embracing most of Ontario and Quebec, with 7,500 miles of tracks operated in regular railway service, and almost 4,000 additional track mileage used in yards and sidings, industrial and passing. Yet, it did not matter whether a man worked in the remote districts of the North, or in Windsor terminals, he was pleased that J. F. Pringle was the operating head of the region. Possibly, this popularity was due to the new Vice-President's human qualities. He is essentially a man of good-will and, moreover, an executive who plays no favorites and knows railway work down to driving the last rail spike. Indeed, he has been identified with the transport industry since he graduated from Queen's University, in arts and science, back in 1907. He then took his first job on the National Transcontinental Railway, as an instrument man, and, later, became a resident engineer. Subsequently, he moved to the Welland Canal, then under construction, as an assistant engineer.

When World War I broke out, he was commissioned in the Royal Canadian Engineers and was second in command of his unit, at Halifax, during the disastrous explosion which wrecked the city and port. On the morning of December 6th, 1917, Major Pringle was putting on his great coat when the officers' quarters rocked and plaster showered down; it was 50 hours later before he took the coat off. When the work of reconstruction commenced, Major Pringle was officer in command.

Born of army stock, on the paternal side, and United Empire Loyalist, on the maternal, the Pringle family has a background of loyal service to the Crown both in war and peace. Mr. Pringle's great-grandfather, Capt. James Pringle, of the 81st Regiment of Foot, was a veteran of the Peninsula War. The inevitability of war between Canada and the United States, in 1812, brought the 81st Regiment and Capt. Pringle to Kingston in that year. While marching from Quebec, they bivouacked near Cornwall and there Capt. Pringle saw Margaret Anderson. The story of their romantic attachment is still told in Cornwall. The Andersons had abandoned a big estate in New York to hew out a new home in a land with other United Empire Loyalists, and although war was war to Capt. Pringle, love was love. He marched to Kingston, applied for leave and returned to Cornwall to claim a bride. The 81st was stationed in Kingston only a year when it was ordered back to Europe. It was a part of the army of occupation in France when Napoleon abdicated, in 1814, and was discharged. Capt. and Mrs. Pringle returned to Cornwall and it was there that their great-grandson, James Farrand Pringle was born, in 1885.

At the close of World War I Mr. Pringle became identified with the Grand Trunk System as an assistant engineer. Upon that railway's amalgamation with the Canadian National System, he became Transport Engineer. Since then his climb to the top of the ladder has been a steady one and he occupied such responsible positions as General Superintendent of Transportation, Central Region; General Superintendent, Southern Ontario District, the largest district on the Canadian National; Chief of Transportation for the National System; and Vice-President and General Manager of the Atlantic Region.

Thus, Mr. Pringle brings to his new position, as Vice-President and General Manager of the Central Region, a varied and specialized railway background. This is supplemented by the intensive study which he made of the Mexican State Railways, during the early '30s, when he was loaned to the Government of Mexico to assist in modernizing and reorganizing Mexico's railway system. The military tradition of the Pringle family is now being carried on by his sons. Of a family of four sons and a daughter, three of the sons are on active service, two being overseas and one in training in the R.C.A.F. But he has a second family which is almost equally close to him: that is his railway family and he never tires of telling about their splendid work. "I know of no other industry where loyalty and resourcefulness play such an important part," he will say with quiet pride, "for the railway essentially is a human machine and every man an important cog in it. If it were not for the splendid co-operation of the men, their long hours willingly given over to duty, we could not have made the success that we did in meeting the demands made by Canada's war effort." Possibly, it is in his ability to assess worth and to appreciate it that part of the new Vice-President's popularity is to be found. He is a man's man and knows men.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

# We Must Travel the Middle Road

By P. M. RICHARDS

AN across-Canada Gallup Poll published last week indicated that the CCF has continued to lose ground in public favor. Thirty-four per cent of those polled said they would like to see their riding elect a Liberal in a Dominion election, 30 per cent were Conservative, and 22 per cent (down from the high of 29 polled last September) were CCF. The remaining 14 per cent were Bloc Populaire and others.

In the last two or three months I've heard quite a number of bankers, insurance executives and business men generally say that there's really nothing to worry about in the CCF, that CCFism is just a passing phase, already on the wane, and that the "haves" and "have-nots" of the post-war will be very largely the same as those of the pre-war.

This, I'm convinced, is a dangerous misreading of the situation. It seems probable that many of those polled who expressed a preference for Liberal or Progressive Conservative representation did so not because they were inimical to the CCF but because they felt that the social reform proposals of the old and familiar parties were "advanced" enough for any reasonable person at this time and that it might be safer to go a bit slower than the CCF wants to. I believe that a vote for one of the old parties is by no means necessarily a vote for reaction, and that if the Liberal and Progressive Conservative plans for the post-war were no more advanced than those of some of my die-hard friends, popular acceptance of the CCF would be very much greater than it is. If this is so, it's highly desirable that the fact be recognized, so that we shall not mistakenly contribute to destruction of the private enterprise system.

### No "Big Business" Domination

It might be fatal to preservation of that system to proceed on the assumption that a majority of the public wants or would accept a return to pre-war social-economic conditions. Looking to the post-war, the public is more consciously opposed to domination by "big business" than it is to totalitarianism, whether the latter is a continuation of the modified totalitarianism we have in this wartime or the totalitarianism of Soviet Russia. *Laisser faire* free enterprise is associated in popular thinking with big business domination. If they hope to win general public support, the advocates of private enterprise must eschew the doctrine of *laisser faire* as they do that of totalitarianism.

Private enterprisers should make up their minds that they stand between these two extremes, and then proclaim the fact from the housetops. They must not allow the public's antagonism to *laisser faire* free enterprise to draw it into acceptance of totalitarianism. Says wise Thomas F. Woodlock in the *Wall Street Journal*: "There is loose among us a dangerous, because a fundamental, misconception of what it is that we are fighting and of the thing with which we are fighting it. We are fighting against what we call 'fascism' and we are fighting it with what we call 'democracy'. We are right in fighting 'fascism' for it is totalitarian, and totalitarianism in government is incompatible with human freedom. What many of us—it can be said of the 'left wing' generally—do not see is that the democracy that they profess is itself as totalitarian as is fascism, for it recognizes no moral restraint upon the will of the majority. Totalitarianism consists first and last in the unlimited authority of the State, whatever be its form, over the individual. The unrestrained authority of the majority in a 'democratic' State is in principle as fundamental a denial of human freedom as would be that of an Oriental despot.

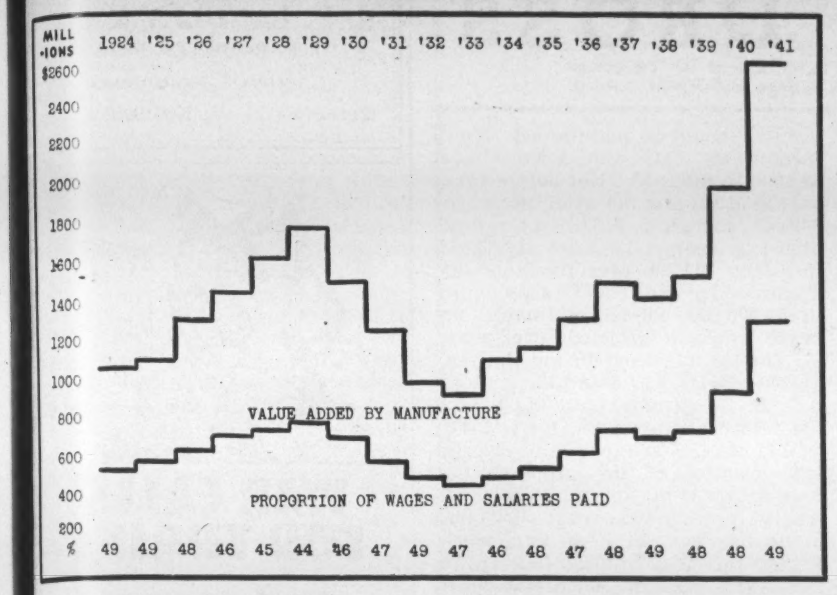
### Not Power But Authority

"The power of both is in fact supreme, but the fundamental point is not *power* but *authority.* Authority is a moral entity, power is a physical fact. Now the fact is that the philosophy of our left-wing intelligentsia recognizes no 'morality' in the matter of government which would restrain the majority in its powers. The additional fact is that its supporters either agree with the intelligentsia in the denial of morality or have never given the matter a thought. All place their trust in the 'democratic' form with majority rule unrestrained as the automatic guarantee of the freedom they and we all demand. This misconception goes to the very root of the whole world trouble, for that trouble is the direct consequence of abandonment of belief in an eternal law of right and wrong." So much for Mr. Woodlock.

After all, there's no sound reason why dyed-in-the-wool free enterprisers should refuse to accept a middle ground position, since there's absolutely no likelihood that we shall be able to revert to *laisser faire.* Canada's dependence on world political and economic conditions will make that impossible. It's certain that we shall have considerably more governmental management of the national economy after the war than we ever had before it. We shall have it because we can't live in the style to which we're accustomed without it. Our need, then, is to preserve as much freedom of enterprise, as much scope for individual initiative, as is possible in the conditions of the post-war. And we are likely to achieve that aim if we have agreement as to its desirability, unlikely if we don't.

**This is a mechanistic war and soldiers who service planes and tanks are gaining many new skills which can be of great use when they return to civilian life. These four are learning oxy-acetylene hand cutting.**

**GRAPH 1**




(*Continued from Page* 34)

The average annual wage per wage-earner for 1939 was $975, and for 1941 was $1220 ("The Manufacturing Industries of Canada 1941") an increase of 25% and it is still rising. In war industries operating on a cost-plus basis, it can very easily be covered up in the cost of production and as a part of the grand total of war cost, easily hidden by Government borrowing and taxes. Perhaps there was no political alternative but to transform the C.L.B. into a compulsory general pay increase, but nonetheless its economic effect in peacetime may well be made the subject of discussion, so here goes.

Let's start with the matter of the relationship of *wage rates* to *annual wage income*, and call to our aid Mr. Allen W. Rucker, a patient and talented seeker after facts. He points out in his very excellent piece of research, "Labor's Road To Plenty", page 7, that the basic error which has gotten us into trouble on this continent is that of regarding *wage rates* as having more importance than the end result or annual income thereby produced by such rates.

As Mr. Rucker so clearly expresses it: "The difference between rates and results is the difference between the two parts of the automobile speedometer; the speed indicator arrow shows the *rate* of travel, whereas the mileage indicator shows the distance covered or the *end result*. Men live by the year, not by the hour or by the week". The writer in his lifetime has sat in on innumerable wage conferences and collective bargaining discussions. He has read many Labor Gazette reports of findings of boards of conciliation and arbitration. His observation is that in such discussion and reports, attention has been devoted almost exclusively to consideration of wage rates only and none whatever given to end results or annual income.

## Two Truths

So let's emphasize in Mr. Rucker's own words "two truths on which attention will have to be focussed in the future and upon which, until they are recognized and acknowledged, we can never have a truly progressive structure of industrial wage relationships". They are (1) "that the annual income and purchasing power of labor, collectively and individually, rise and fall with the productivity rate of marketable output, and (2) that the proportion of the marketable values which are distributed as payrolls is remarkably constant, that is factory labor as a group always is paid in constant percentage of 'the Value Added By Manufacture'."

Now "Value added by Manufacture" is simply the difference between a manufacturer's cost of materials and the price at which his product is finally sold. Before a manufacturer of men's factory clothing can offer a pair of overalls for sale, he must purchase such things as cloth, thread, buttons, etc. To this is added the value of the electric power he uses and the total of these two is used by the statistician in the Bureau of Statistics as "Cost of Materials". In between the cost of materials and final selling prices is to be found the amount of "values added by manufacture". This comprises labor costs, salaries, light, heat, sales and delivery costs, etc., as well as any profit which he may make. It is therefore obvious that it is in this area of productivity and here only that the amount which he can afford to pay for wages is determined.

Now it has been found that the relative proportion of these wage costs to "value added by manufacture" varies widely between industries and varies also with businesses within a given industry. But the astonishing fact disclosed by Mr. Rucker's and others' research is that the percentage remains constant year after year, not only with the aggregate of industries within the United States and Canada, but within industries themselves and within businesses within those industries. Proof of this almost unbelievable phenomenon will be offered, and included will be the 14-year record of an important Canadian business.

## A Constructive Basis

Great credit is due Mr. Rucker for his discovery of this approach to this enlightening fact. He has made of it something more than an abstraction and has worked it out as a constructive basis for reckoning wages and salaries on the principle of "Pay According to Productivity". In "Labor's Road To Plenty" will be found a series of conclusions based on inconvertible U.S. Government figures, and Mr. Rucker's research discloses that "regardless of good times or bad, peace or war, union aggression or supposed industrial oppression, the basic fact still remains—the factory wage-earner averages in annual income in proportion to the average annual productivity rate for the worker". And in addition, "the end results to labor in the past show definitely that: increases in the rate of wages do not mean proportionate earnings in annual income nor does rigid maintenance of wage rates serve to sustain annual incomes—unless the productivity rate per worker so warrants".

It is only reasonable to suppose that Mr. Rucker's conclusions, if sound, would be verified and confirmed by Canadian records. We refer you, therefore, to two graphs, No. 1 and No. 2, made up from figures taken from "The Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1941" (Dominion Bureau of Statistics) which accompany this article. In graph No. 1 for the years 1924-1941, observe the correspondence between "Proportion of Wages and Salaries Paid", and "Value Added By Manufacture". Note the extraordinary fact that in ten years out of the seventeen that the proportion expressed by percentages at the bottom of the graph remain constant at 48% and 49%.

To put it another way—Mr. Employed Average Wage and Salary Earner could have amicably and agreeably made a compact with his employer—Mr. Average Employer—to take indefinitely 48c or 49c per dollar per year of the employer's easily ascertained "Value Added By Manufacture" and have known that he could have got neither more or less despite all legislative fiats, collective bargaining, union leader's threats, or employer's brow-beating. Our source book, "The Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1941" shows, "for certain significant years" the "annual average wage per wage earner" and "the value added in manufacture per employee", and that relationship has been expressed in graph No. 2 in terms of percentage per year. Here again note how the percentage remains constant except for the year 1941. Once again it is quite plain that the average wage follows productivity. Whatever effects increasing *wage rates* may have, one of them certainly is not that of adding to his annual income.

(*Continued on Page* 39)

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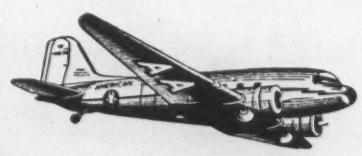

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# GOLD & DROSS

**It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.**

*L.W., Ottawa, Ont.*—JACOLA MINES is now holding and financing company, and I have not heard of plans to wind it up. As at December 31, 1943, it had $13,964 cash and $15,000 accounts receivable, also held 14,500 shares of Pickle Crow and 222,224 shares of Uchi Gold Mines. Current liabilities totalled $75. The 500,000 shares of Legault Gold Mines, received for the property, were sold to Sullivan Consolidated Mines for the sum of $25,000. During the two years ending December 31, 1943, net profit was $2,143.

*G.E.H., Verdun, Que.*—I doubt that you need worry unduly. Maintenance of the $1 annual dividend rate on TOOKE BROS. new common appears to be indicated by the 1943 report showing retained net of $1.17 per share, exclusive of 53 cents of refundable tax, together with the statement of the president that prospects for 1944 remain encouraging and earnings, barring unforeseen events, should be maintained. Total income for 1943 was down almost $42,000 to $162,843. Net before taxes was $136,530 and net after taxes was $49,841, including $15,648 of refundable tax, against 1942 net of $64,991, including $11,296 of refundable tax. Taxable income could drop more than $78,000 before retainable net profit would be affected. Net working capital increased during the year by over $44,000 to $466,133.

*C. H. B., Ottawa, Ont.*—Just what the future prospects are for OMEGA GOLD MINES are indefinite at present. Control of the property has been acquired by Noranda Mines and Anglo-Huronian and what they plan to do has not yet been announced. At any rate they propose to keep the mine and mill in operation until spring, and in the meantime have engineers examining the property so that a decision as to the future policy can be made. Such matters as labor shortage and the high operat-

# Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts

THE ten-year period since repeal of the 18th Amendment in the United States has been one of expanding operations and earnings and substantial improvement in financial position for Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts Limited. For more than a year the company's plants on this continent have been engaged solely in the manufacture of alcohol for war purposes and the large inventories of beverage spirits built up in previous years have served the company well. It has, however, been necessary to ration sales so that the best possible use can be made of inventories.

When restrictions are removed on the production of beverage alcohol normal operations can be resumed for the replenishing of inventories. This will present no transition problem, but will require heavy cash expenditures for which the company has accumulated large cash, or equivalent, balances. It is probable there will be a period in future years when aged spirits on hand will necessitate further curtailment of sales of higher-priced whiskies but during this interval a portion of the demand could be satisfied by alcoholic beverages which do not require a great length of time to mature. The dividend policy of the past has been conservative, with annual earnings exceeding payments by a good margin and providing a reserve for maintenance of dividends against any consequent reduction in profits.

Net profits for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1943, of $9,245,143 was equal to $12.03 per share on the common stock and was an increase from $7,123,579 and $9.07 a share for the preceding year. The net profit for the latest fiscal year was nearly 50% greater than that of $6,284,968 and $8.04 per share for the period ended August 31, 1938, or the year preceding the outbreak of the war. The company issues quarterly statements on earnings and net profit for the three months ended November 30, 1943, amounted to $1,785,441, equal to $2.28 per share, compared with $2,594,529 and $3.40 a share for the corresponding three months of 1942.

Net working capital has been showing a consistent increase from year to year, amounting to $54,997,445 at August 31, 1943, compared with $51,141,468 at August 31, 1942, and was more than double that of $25,045,628 at August 31, 1938. Cash at the end of the last fiscal period amounted to $13,983,043 and government bonds to $10,464,100, or well in excess of total current liabilities of $18,774,579. Total cash and government bonds increased during the year by approximately $14,600,000 and the 1943 total was $22,200,000 above that at August 1938.

Book value of inventories of spirits increased from $20,607,318 in 1938 to $29,287,710 in 1943. Prior to 1943 the company gave figures on gallonage and location of inventories and at August 31, 1942, there were on hand approximately 77 million gallons of spirits in Great Britain, Canada and the United States having a book value of $28,344,073 or about 37c per gallon. In the period 1938-1943 funded debt increased from $11,454,000 to $19,930,240, with an increase in the book value of total assets in the same period from $58,441,606 to $96,644,843.

The outstanding capital at August 31, 1943, consisted of 560,818 preference shares, redeemable at $20 per share and carrying an annual cumulative dividend rate of $1 per share, and 724,004 common shares of no par value. Dividends have been paid without interruption on the preferred shares since first issued in 1932. On the present common shares an initial quarterly dividend of 50c per share was paid March 1936 and the quarterly rate increased to $1 per share in December 1937 and continued at the annual rate of $4 per share to date.

Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts Limited is one of the world's largest distilling companies and was originally incorporated in 1926 as a holding company. Modern distilleries are operated in Canada, Great Britain and the United States and late in 1943 a subsidiary, Destilerias Hiram Walker & Sons (Argentina) was formed to acquire Mattaldi-Simon Ltda., of Argentina. Since incorporation of the present holding company modern distilleries have been constructed in the United States and Great Britain and numerous companies in similar lines of business acquired.

Price range and earnings price ratio 1938-1943, inclusive, follow:

| | Price Range High | Price Range Low | Earned Per Share | Price Earnings Ratio High | Price Earnings Ratio Low | Dividend Per Share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1943 | 65 | 47 | $12.03-a | 5.4 | 4.0 | $4.00 |
| 1942 | 50¼ | 40 | 9.07-a | 5.5 | 4.4 | 4.00 |
| 1941 | 50¼ | 37 | 8.78 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 4.00 |
| 1940 | 47¼ | 29¼ | 7.60 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 4.00 |
| 1939 | 51 | 33½ | 6.58 | 7.8 | 5.9 | 4.00 |
| 1938 | 54¼ | 30¼ | 8.04 | 6.7 | 3.8 | 4.00 |
| Average 1938-1943 | | | | 6.1 | 4.2 | |
| Approximate current average | | | | | 5.0 | |
| Approximate current yield | | | | | 6.6 | |

a—Includes 44c per share postwar tax refund 1943 and 9c a share 1942.

## COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

| Year Ended August | 1943 | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net Profit | $ 9,245,143-b | $ 7,123,579-b | $ 6,921,970 | $ 6,065,664 | $ 5,295,979 | $ 6,284,968 |
| Earned Surplus | 25,792,625 | 19,294,448 | 16,761,277 | 13,296,141 | 10,687,311 | 8,576,950 |
| Current Assets | 73,772,024 | 77,164,027 | 54,367,505 | 40,144,137 | 36,582,866 | 35,793,432 |
| Current Liabilities | 18,774,579 | 26,022,559 | 17,426,353 | 6,737,533 | 7,178,367 | 10,747,804 |
| Net Working Capital | 54,997,445 | 51,141,468 | 36,941,152 | 33,406,604 | 29,404,499 | 25,045,628 |
| Cash | 13,983,043 | 8,819,665 | 5,320,416 | 1,557,725 | 2,259,457 | 2,135,154 |
| Government Bonds | 10,464,100 | 943,000 | 250,850 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Funded Debt | 19,930,240 | 21,529,215 | 11,184,700 | 11,454,000 | 11,454,000 | 11,454,000 |

b—Including postwar tax refund 1943 $319,180 and 1942 $66,487.


**J. P. LANGLEY & CO.**
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
*Chartered Accountants*
Toronto Kirkland Lake

**WAR CALLS FOR THRIFT**

When the government war-time programme calls for money, be prepared. Be in a position to write your cheque. Have a balance in your savings account constantly growing. Open an account with the Canada Permanent and make deposits regularly and systematically.

*2% on Savings—Safety Deposit Boxes $3 and up —Mortgage Loans.*

**CANADA PERMANENT**
**Mortgage Corporation**
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $62,000,000



**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Sixty-third Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, for the election of Directors to take the places of the retiring Directors and for the transaction of business generally, will be held on Wednesday, the third day of May next, at the principal office of the Company, at Montreal, at twelve o'clock noon.

The Ordinary Stock Transfer Books will be closed in Montreal, Toronto, New York and London at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, the eleventh day of April. The Preference Stock Books will be closed in London at the same time.

All books will be re-opened on Thursday, the fourth day of May.

By order of the Board,
F. BRAMLEY,
Secretary

Montreal, March 13, 1944.



**IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA**

DIVIDEND No. 215

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two per cent (2%) has been declared for the quarter ending 29th April, 1944, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, the 1st day of May next, to shareholders of record of 31st March, 1944.

By order of the Board.

H. T. JAFFRAY,
General Manager.

Toronto, 8th March, 1944.



**Penmans Limited**

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 30th day of April, 1944.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of May to Shareholders of record of the 31st day of March, 1944.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of May to Shareholders of record of the 14th day of April, 1944.

By Order of the Board.

Montreal, March 20, 1944.

C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.



INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 7

**NEGUS MINES LIMITED**

(No Personal Liability)

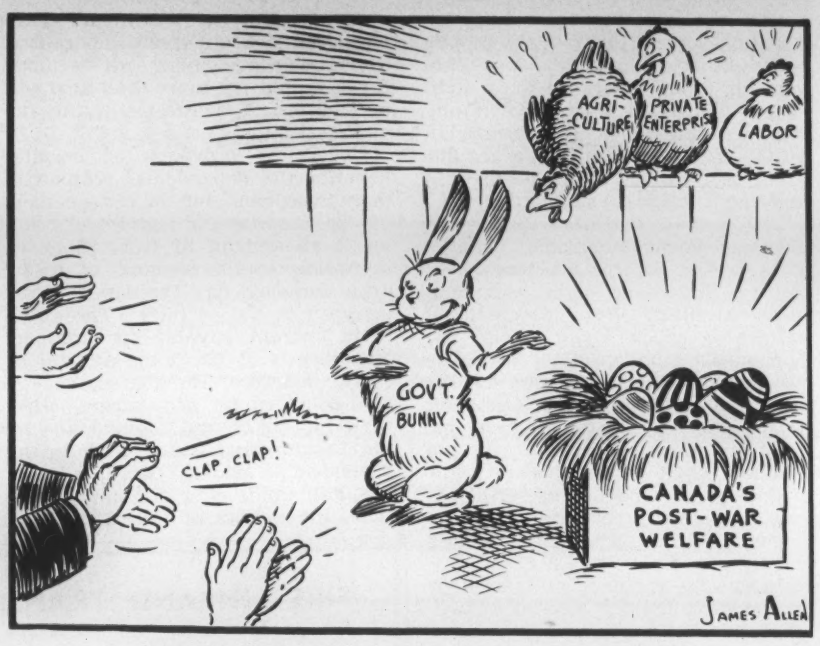
A dividend of two and one-half cents per share in Canadian funds has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable April 29, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on April 8th, 1944, subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

W. M. McINTYRE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

410 Royal Bank Bldg.,
TORONTO, March 29, 1944.

ing costs which Omega has experienced will be considered. Ore reserves are sufficient for about two and a half years' operation but it remains to be seen if these will be used up or whether additional development will be done. The change in control appears to be of considerable interest to the future exploration and development of the adjoining Amalgamated Larder ground. It is possible the Omega mill will be utilized to mill the ore known to exist on the Amalgamated Larder claims.

*H. B. R., Fredericton, N.B.*—Yes, distributable net on CANADIAN CELANESE common was down to $1.89 a share for 1943 against $3.20 for 1942, but this was mainly due to the higher rate of excess profits taxation, operating profit of $5,028,103 being within $23,743 of the 1942 record total. With the refundable portion of tax transferred to special surplus, maintenance of common dividends at the aggregate rate of $2 involved withdrawal of $68,510 from earned surplus which still amounted to $3,616,524 at the end of 1943, compared with $2,470,588 at the end of 1938. Surplus distributable earnings accumulated since 1938 are available for dividends under foreign exchange regulations. Net working capital rose by $261,846 to a new record high of $5,864,628 at Dec. 31 last. The president, Camille Dreyfus, notes in the annual report that aggregate Dominion, provincial and municipal taxes paid or provided for against 1943 income amounted to $3,235,411.




BEHIND THE BUNNY, THE ACTUAL PRODUCERS

*A.E.W., Kirkland Lake, Ont.*—KEYSTONE PORCUPINE has been inactive for some years due to inability to raise finances for further exploration. This company holds a block of shares in Golden Trinity Mines which is also inactive. Further exploration of RAHILL RED LAKE can be expected when conditions improve. This property has interesting location to the south of Cochenour and touching McKenzie, also holding another group east of Cochenour. Gold values were secured at different points in surface sampling.

*W. L. N., Montreal, Que.*—At a price of 110, the yield on CANADA BREAD first preferred is 5.45 per cent. The $6 annual dividend rate is well covered by earnings and the stock appears to be a good buy for holding for income. The company has experienced a considerable improvement in its operations and financial position since the capital reconstruction in 1935. Funded debt amounting to $911,300 at June 30, 1936, was paid off at maturity in 1941, a portion of funds required being secured from a short term note issue which has since been paid off. Earnings available to meet the current 6 per cent annual dividend were equal to $18.99 a share in 1942-43, $14.68 in 1941-42, $11.60 in 1940-41, $17.29 in 1939-40 and $31.71 in 1938-39.

*C. W. R., Swift Current, Sask.*—No mining or other activity has been reported by ROBB-MONTBRAY MINES for some years. The company's only interest and investment is represented in shares in and advances to Darkwater Mines. Present restrictive conditions in regard to gold mining preclude any possibilities of Darkwater obtaining funds necessary to complete liquidation of its liabilities and provide working capital to engage in exploration or mining activities.

*G.P.D., Newmarket, Ont.*—I understand that there are no present plans for redemption of the MONTREAL DRY DOCKS, LTD. 6 per cent 1st mortgage bonds and that the rise in price is due to purchasing of bonds for the sinking fund and to recognition of the higher earnings enjoyed by the company in wartime. Between 1939 and 1941 interest was defaulted but all interest was brought up to date by Feb. 23, 1942, and since then regular coupons have been paid.

*L. R., St. Catharines, Ont.*—All work at PRESDOR PORCUPINE MINES, adjoining Preston East Dome on the south, has been stopped for the duration. Previous to discontinuance, Preston drove a crosscut from its 1,050-foot level to the boundary of Presdor, from which point it drilled. I understand the exploration did not encounter anything of commercial importance, although geological conditions were interesting. If ore is developed in further work, it likely would be milled by Preston. The location of the property is quite interesting.

*T.R.J., Timmins, Ont.*—You're the winner. CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE CO. has practically completed the transition from direct war to regular peace work and is now almost entirely engaged on orders for 100 locomotives for foreign and domestic delivery which will keep the plant at capacity until early next year. Last year the company delivered 53 locomotives.

*E. L. G., Paris, Ont.*—No activity has been reported by LEBEL LODE LTD. for several years. New financing arrangements were talked about in 1939, pending reorganization of the company, but there have been no recent reports of any development in the company's affairs. LEE GOLD MINES was taken over some years ago by GREENLEE MINES, on an exchange basis of one new for five old. GREENLAW GOLD MINES was also acquired and brought into the new company. However, no activity has been reported since 1940.

*W. M., Trenton, Ont.*—It is over 10 years since MANITOBA BASIN MINING CO. has shown any activity. Claims were held in Manitoba, also an interest in a property in Ontario, but exploration of neither showed much promise. While I understand the company still holds its charter, the Manitoba government recently cancelled the company's registration in that province. Nothing has been reported for some years on the part of MONTGOMERY-ACKERMAN GOLD MINES, which held claims in the Swayze and Sturgeon River areas.

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

# New Highs Doubted!

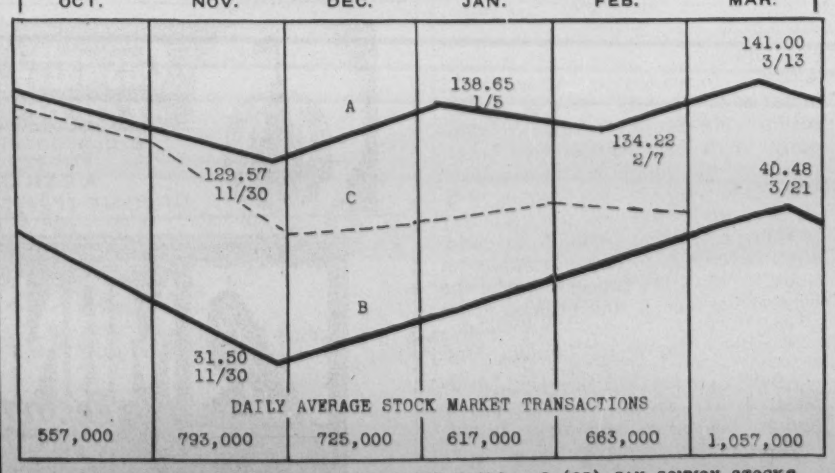
BY HARUSPEX

**ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: Stocks on the New York market, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July and are now in cyclical decline. For discussion of the SHORT TERM outlook, see below.**

Considered jointly, the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages, as a result of weakness during the early part of last week, have suffered their first serious check in the upward move that got under way in late November 1943. It was natural that this weakness should develop at the approximate technical point (see our Forecast of January 15 for discussion of the 140/142 area on the Dow-Jones industrial average as a zone of possible resistance) for a rally from the July to November decline. What is of interest, and possible significance, however, is that relatively heavy trading put in its appearance within the price area mentioned, breadth of trading increased substantially, and about ten days of price churning occurred. These phenomena, as stated by us at the time, gave a suggestion of stock distribution and raise the question, in view of the subsequent price recession, as to whether the rally from November can make further progress before the general decline is resumed.

Now, or at a not distant date, it would be normal for the market to rally back toward recent peaks for a test of those highs. Ability of the rail and industrial averages to close at or above 41.49 and 142.01, respectively, would represent decisive penetrations of such highs, with the implication that the industrial average would carry on to the 146 area for its broader attempt to move into new high ground above 1943. Failure of one or both averages, however, to close at or above the figures just mentioned, followed by recession to below the support points of the current recession, would definitely confirm the rally from November as having ended and would suggest prices eventually below those witnessed in November. As stated previously, we doubt the ability of the market in general to move into new high ground above 1943—particularly in the face of the apprehension that must accompany so grave an adventure as will soon face Allied forces on the littoral of Western Europe.

**DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES**




A-DOW JONES INDUSTRIALS, B-DOW JONES RAILS, C-(95) CAN. COMMON STOCKS


## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

**DIVIDEND NO. 229**

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1944 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, 1st May next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st March 1944. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
S. M. WEDD
General Manager

Toronto, 20th March 1944

CAPITAL TRUST CORPORATION LIMITED

## THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Montreal Cottons Limited, will be held at the office of the Company, 710 Victoria Square, Montreal, on Wednesday, the 19th day of April, nineteen hundred and forty-four, at the hour of 11.00 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report, electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, appointing auditors, and to transact such further business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Board.

CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

*Valleyfield, March 30th, 1944.*

## Guaranty Trust Company of Canada

**QUARTERLY DIVIDEND**

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼%, being at the rate of 5% per annum on the paid-in capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter year ending March 31st, 1944, payable April 15, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1944.

By Order of the Board,

J. WILSON BERRY,
*General Manager*

## THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-two (22c) cents per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending March 31, payable May 25 to shareholders of record April 19, 1944.

By order of the Board.

H. G. BUDDEN,
Secretary.

Montreal, March 27, 1944.

*A National Duty—*

## AN INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY

There is no type of investment available in this country which, from the standpoint of security of principal, attractive interest yield and ready marketability, can compare with DOMINION OF CANADA BONDS

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## DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.

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THE ESTABLISHED 1896
LONDON & WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY, LIMITED

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HAS SERVED 3 GENERATIONS OF CANADIANS

## THE WESTERN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

BRANCH OFFICES:

| | |
|---|---|
| AGENCY BUILDING | EDMONTON, ALBERTA |
| 211A EIGHTH AVE. W. | CALGARY, ALBERTA |
| McCALLUM HILL BLDG. | REGINA, SASK. |
| 411 AVENUE BUILDING | SASKATOON, SASK. |

## ABOUT INSURANCE

# Modern Group Policies Provide Reasonable Security for Workers

By GEORGE GILBERT

**Can private enterprise meet the challenge to provide a reasonable measure of security to working people against the contingencies with which they are not able to cope by themselves without any assistance, particularly the threat of loss of income through sickness?**

**By means of modern group insurance plans, private enterprise can, and, in many cases, does provide better security against various hazards, including disability, and at a lower cost to workers and employers than under any proposed government insurance scheme.**

EVERYONE is familiar with the assertion that if private enterprise is to survive after the war it will have to provide a modern standard of living for working people, and at the same time give them reasonable security against the hazards of disability, old age and death. Just now attention is being focussed on one of the sorest spots in our industrial set-up—loss of income due to sickness—and it is proposed to remedy the situation by setting up a system of compulsory government health insurance.

It appears that in normal times the average individual worker doesn't save practically anything, although on the average each male worker loses from seven to nine days a year, and each female worker from eight to twelve days a year, because of illness. It is claimed that everyone who works for a living worries about this threat of sickness, and that unless his employer furnishes him with suitable protection he and his fellow workers in a similar position will demand and get it from the government sooner or later.

In Canada at the present time the government provides a non-contributory old-age pension at age 70 for those who are unable to support themselves, and the government also provides unemployment insurance on a contributory basis. There is likewise a Workmen's Compensation Act in the different Provinces which provides for compensation to workers for accidents arising out of and in the course of employment, the cost of which is borne by the industries coming under the Act.

### Government Scheme Costly

While the government is not equipped to administer a health insurance scheme in an economical or efficient manner,—and should therefore confine its activities to measures for the improvement of public health and the prevention of disease,—it is not unlikely that some sort of a compulsory health insurance plan will eventually come into force unless the workers generally are brought to realize that they will get less out of such a plan and that it will cost them and their employers and the general taxpayers more than if each business firm instituted a suitable group insurance plan of its own.

Modern group insurance plans furnish more comprehensive protection for employees at a lower cost to the workers and their employers—and at no expense to the general taxpayers—than could be effected under any government machinery set up for the purpose. General adoption of such plans in industry and business would leave the government without any excuse for further intervention in the field of life, accident or sickness insurance.

For example, one of these modern group insurance plans in effect in a large Canadian manufacturing establishment provides life insurance, accidental death and dismemberment benefits, weekly accident and sickness indemnity, hospitalization and surgical benefits for the employee, while it also provides hospitalization benefits for the wife and children of the employee. The services of a visiting nurse are likewise available to the employee and his insured dependents.

In addition, there is a disability provision under which the insured employee, if he becomes totally and permanently disabled as a result of either sickness or accident before he reaches age sixty, will receive the total amount of his life insurance in either a lump sum or in instalments. Besides the other causes of total and permanent disability, the entire and irrecoverable loss of the sight of both eyes, or loss of the use of both hands or both feet, or loss of the use of one hand and one foot, will be considered as total and permanent disability.

### Conversion Privilege

Another provision is that following termination of employment, the life insurance remains in force for thirty-one days. Within this thirty-one-day period, the employee, by making application to the insurance company issuing the group policy, may convert his group insurance to an individual life insurance policy on any regular whole life or endowment plan at the insurance company's regular rates, and without being required to undergo a medical examination.

Under the accidental death and dismemberment provision, benefits are provided for the accidental loss of life, limbs and sight, excluding losses resulting from occupational accidents, which come under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The full principal sum is payable for the accidental loss of life, both feet, both hands, one hand and one foot, one hand and the sight of one eye, one foot and sight of one eye, or sight of both eyes. One-half the principal sum is payable for the accidental loss of one hand, one foot, or the sight of one eye.

Under the sickness and accident provision, a weekly benefit is payable while the employee is prevented from working as a result of a non-occupational accident or a disease for which benefits are not payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The weekly benefit commences on the fourth day of disability, and benefits are payable for a maximum period of thirteen weeks for any one disability. If disability is due to pregnancy, the maximum period of payment is six weeks.

Weekly benefits are payable for as many separate and distinct periods of disability as may occur, except that, if the employee is age sixty or over, not more than thirteen weeks' benefits are payable for sickness during any twelve consecutive months. It is not necessary for the employee to be confined to his home to collect benefits, but a doctor's certificate is required. When benefits have been paid for the maximum period, the accident and sickness insurance terminates, but the employee again becomes eligible for coverage as soon as he returns to work.

### Hospital Benefit

Under the hospital benefit provision, the employee is paid the daily benefit of from $3 to $6, according to the amount for which he is insured, while he is confined in the hospital as a result of a non-occupational accident or a disease for which benefits are not payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act. These benefits are payable for a maximum period of seventy days for any one disability. If hospital confinement is due to pregnancy, the maximum period of payment is fourteen days.

Also covered are the actual charges incurred, while confined in the hospital, for operating room, anaesthetics, laboratory service and X-rays up to an aggregate total for any one disability of five times the employee's rate of daily benefit. That is, if his daily benefit is $3, he will be entitled to a maximum payment of $15 for these services during any one disability.

Under the surgical benefits provision, amounts are payable according to a schedule attached to the policy for any operation resulting from a non-occupational accident or a disease for which benefits are not payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act. If several operations are required, payment will be made for each, but not more than $150 will be paid for all operations during any one disability.

Under the provision of hospital benefits for dependents, reimbursement is provided for the charge made by the hospital for board and room up to an amount of from $3 to $6, according to the amount of insurance, for each day the dependent is confined in the hospital. The maximum amount payable for any one disability is 31 times the amount of daily benefit. Reimbursement is also provided for all charges, other than for board and room, made by the hospital and incurred while the dependent is actually confined in the hospital, up to a maximum of five times the amount of daily benefit.

## Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would appreciate some information about the Associated Medical Services Incorporated, whose head office is in Toronto. Is this organization actually an insurance company, or is it a co-operative enterprise as the name would suggest? Who are eligible to become subscribers and what are the benefits? Is there a waiting period? Is childbirth covered? Is there a maximum liability? Can the concern cancel the contract before it has been in force a year?

M. W. R., London, Ont.

Associated Medical Services Incorporated, 615 Yonge St., Toronto, is not an insurance company. It was organized and incorporated as a co-

(*Continued on Next Page*)


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NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

EASTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Imperial Bldg., Hamilton, Ontario

WESTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Randall Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

FIRE—INLAND TRANSPORTATION—CASUALTY

1906 1944

BRITISH NORTHWESTERN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1943

ASSETS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash in Banks and on Hand | | $ 12,179.54 |
| Balances due by Agents | | 39,317.55 |
| Accounts Receivable | | 2,049.27 |
| Investments: | | |
| Bonds and Debentures, at cost | $1,055,009.04 | |
| Stocks and Shares, at cost | 275,404.56 | |
| Real Estate Mortgages, at book value | 12,250.00 | |
| | | 1,342,663.60 |
| Interest Accrued | | 9,051.58 |
| TOTAL | | $1,405,261.54 |

LIABILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Losses Unadjusted | | $ 13,168.56 |
| Accounts Payable | | 10,020.31 |
| Taxes Payable—Estimated | | 6,724.24 |
| Due to Affiliated Companies | | 21,940.38 |
| Reserve for Bad Debts | | 5,000.00 |
| Reserve for Unearned Premiums | | 139,661.87 |
| Capital Stock: | | |
| Authorized—50,000 shares of $40.00 each | $2,000,000.00 | |
| Issued—14,860 shares on which there has been paid | | 248,699.20 |
| General Investment Reserve Fund | | 200,000.00 |
| Surplus | | 760,046.98 |
| TOTAL | | $1,405,261.54 |

HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO
J. H. RIDDEL, President and Managing Director
V. G. CREBER, Asst. Manager S. FAIRLEY, Secretary

BRANCH OFFICES
WINNIPEG—A. C. Ruby, Branch Manager
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SPECIAL..... — Newly-Designed Cover-All Policy. Sickness, Accident, Old Age and Natural Death in one Pocket

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TORONTO, ONTARIO WM. SKELTON, *Resident Vice President*

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Surplus - - - - - - 2,431,602.73
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HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
E. D. GOODERHAM, President
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AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

THE ESTABLISHED 1906
MONARCH LIFE
Assurance Company
A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

(*Continued from Page* 38)

operative undertaking and is empowered to furnish certain medical services to those who become subscribers. Applicants eligible to become subscribers are persons under the age of 65. A married woman is not eligible when her husband is acceptable and is not a subscriber. Dependents of the immediate family are eligible.

Benefits provided include the services of a participating physician in home, office or hospital, and surgical services within the scope of a competent surgeon. There is a two months' waiting period, payment of third monthly subscription entitling the subscriber to services. Childbirth is covered where the patient's husband is also a subscriber and both have beeen subscribers for ten consecutive months before delivery.

The Corporation is not responsible for any expense incurred by reason of any condition existing at date of application of subscriber. The maximum liability of the Corporation to a subscriber or dependent for expense of service [illegible] any consecutive twelve month period. The following conditions if institutionalized are not covered: mental illness of any type, epilepsy, chronic tuberculosis, or any condition for which the Workmen's Compensation Board is responsible. If it appears that the subscriber is making undue or excessive demands for services, the Corporation may at its discretion cancel the benefits to the subscriber. At any time the Corporation may terminate the contract upon three months' notice in writing.

As this Corporation does not come under the requirements of the Insurance Act as to Government deposits, reserves, etc., it does not afford the same security as is furnished holders of policies of licensed insurers.

•

Editor, About Insurance:

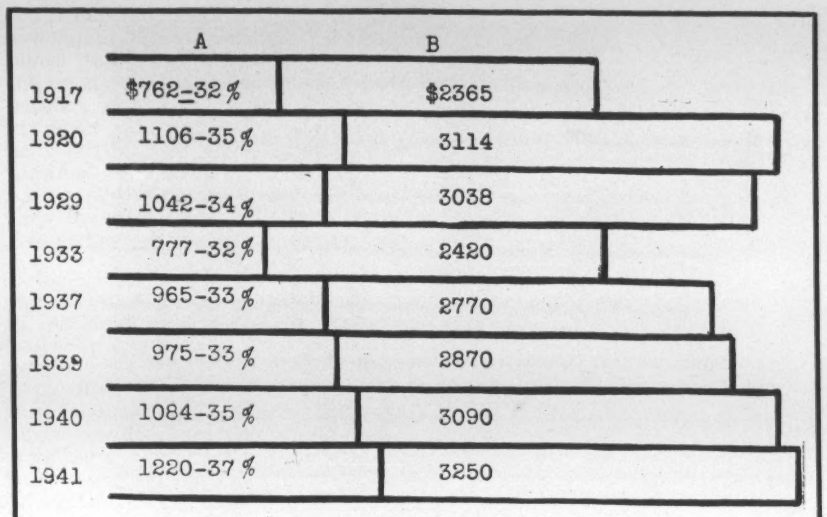
Several friends of mine here have been asked to join the Western Mutual Benefit Association, with offices at 515 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C. Would you kindly inform me if this is a reliable insurance concern with which to take out a policy.

—M. M. S., Kimberley, B.C.

As the name of the Western Mutual Benefit Association, Vancouver, B.C., does not appear on the list of insurance companies and fraternal benefit societies licensed under the Insurance Act of British Columbia, no government figures of its financial position are available in the annual report of the British Columbia Superintendent of Insurance. As it does not come under the requirements of the insurance law as to solvency, etc., we would not advise joining it for insurance purposes. If seeking insurance protection, it is advisable to stick to insurance institutions that are regularly licensed and have government deposits for the protection of Canadian policyholders, as all valid claims against such concerns can be readily collected, because payment can be enforced in the local courts if necessary. Insurance that is not readily collectable is dear at any price however low the rate is.

# Annual Income Is All That Really Counts!

**GRAPH 2**




A. ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGE PER WAGE-EARNER
B. VALUE ADDED IN MANUFACTURE PER EMPLOYEE

(*Continued from Page* 35)

Now then, what would a typical individual Canadian business show? It is possible to produce the following table of figures because the article is written under a comfortable, sheltering anonymity that permits the use of exact figures. Without disclosing what kind of business it is, it will be noted that it covers a sufficient number of years to disclose exactly the same phenomenon as is revealed in the two graphs, and that it also shows the same rising trend from 1939 to 1943. Using the average percentage of the years 1930-1941-11.8%—please note that in no year did the percentage of wages to production vary up or down less than .5%, or more than .7%. The dollar totals of production have not been given for lack of space. It perhaps should be mentioned that the decline in total wages paid in 1931 to 1934 was accounted for in part by (1) decline in man hours of work available, and (2) a reduction of 10% in wage rates and the increase from 1939 to 1943 includes wage rate increases and the addition of Cost of Living Bonuses ranging as high as over 17%.

| Year | % to Prod. | Wages |
|---|---|---|
| 1930 | 11.5 | $248,751.73 |
| 1931 | 11.9 | 258,219.94 |
| 1932 | 12.2 | 223,546.17 |
| 1933 | 11.9 | 179,876.18 |
| 1934 | 11.3 | 173,773.33 |
| 1935 | 12.0 | 202,222.86 |
| 1936 | 11.5 | 201,391.78 |
| 1937 | 11.6 | 213,766.45 |
| 1938 | 12.1 | 240,397.15 |
| 1939 | 12.0 | 228,551.57 |
| 1940 | 11.8 | 244,683.79 |
| 1941 | 12.5 | 256,595.33 |
| 12 Yr. Aver. | 11.8 | |
| 1942 | 12.9 | 291,601.97 |
| 1943 | 13.1 | 284,353.96 |
| 14 Yr. Aver. | 12.06 | $3,247,732.21 |

Year after year there is an economic force at work which defies the opportunistic adjustments of wage rates either up or down. Mr. Rucker has called it "the principle of 'Pay Proportionate to Productivity'". He adds, "It is deeply rooted in economic forces that see to it that labor will always secure its fair, economic share of annual output. This principle will work without legislation or coercion, without restricting the individual's rght to work or the individual income, that it can be done without government control (or union control, either) of wage rates and hours, prices and production".

The foregoing facts are such as to suggest the uselessness of many of the present day activities in the realm of politics and unionism to force pay rates up. There is, however, a constructive viewpoint to be attached to these observations. I shall try on a future date to indicate how the principle of "pay according to productivity" can be harnessed and put to use for the benefit of employee, employer and Mr. Ultimate Consumer, the fellow who always has the last word, and is the Big Boss of us all.

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# Company Reports

## Steel Co. of Canada

ON A new high peak in steel ingot production, the Steel Company of Canada Limited, reports for the year ended December 31, 1943, net profit from operations about 13% lower than for the preceding year, and after addition of other income, net earnings equivalent to $5.80 a share on the combined preferred and common stocks as compared with $6.68 a share earned in 1942 and $6.17 a share in 1941.

In presenting the report Ross H. McMaster, president, again draws attention to the effects on operating results of the increasing trend of labor and materials costs with the ceiling on selling prices. In this connection, he states that results for past year "do not disclose the gradual decline in gross profits, which were substantially lower for the final quarter, and any marked reduction in the unusually high rate of current operations will have a still further effect on both costs and profits. In such circumstances," he suggests, "it can hardly be considered just that the many increases in the principal elements of costs should be so largely absorbed by basic producers, without permitting adjustments in selling prices which will allow the conduct of business on a sound commercial basis."

The balance sheet as at the end of 1943 reveals a further marked improvement in the already impressive working capital and cash position and shows property account at end of year depreciated by over 61%.

Net earnings from operations for 1943 are reported down over $622,000 from the preceding year at $4,102,039. These earnings were after deductions $4,317,532 for depreciation; $5,189,856 for income and E.P. taxes; $500,000 contribution to pension fund; $14,000 directors fees; $191,317 executives remuneration; and $11,028 legal expenses. Addition of other income, at $74,886 and deduction of dividends on both classes of stock for the year left a balance of $2,017,369 to be added to surplus which amounted, after adjustments, to $27,434,145 at the end of the year.

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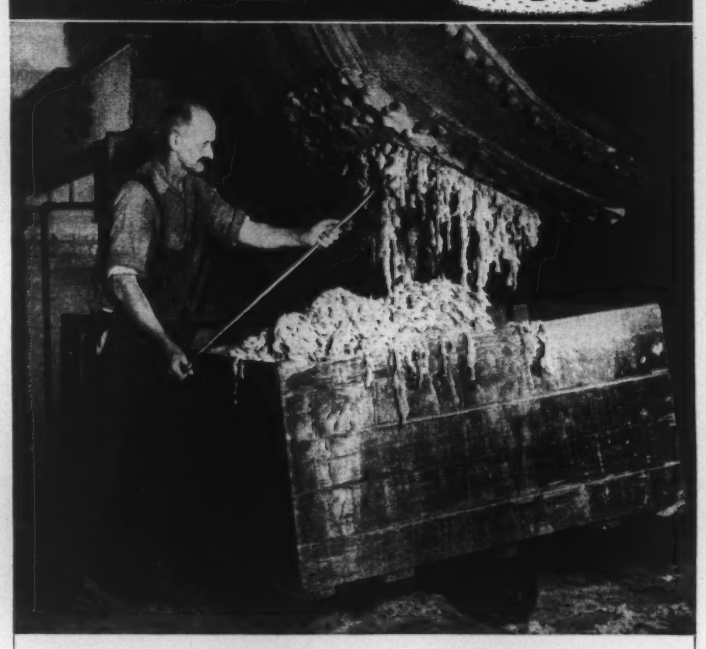

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## NEWS OF THE MINES

# If Mining Industry is to Make Progress, Taxes Must Be Cut

By JOHN M. GRANT

TO THOSE who are pessimistic as to the future for gold the recent address in Toronto, by Walter von Tresckow, consulting economist of New York, should have been heartening. Gold, he stated, has retained its characteristic as the best medium of value. The plain, everyday, common people like gold. It seems the dreams of better things after the war are based on a great deal of State spending. Debt is only good as long as it is and can be repaid. The minute you go beyond that point you create a desire for a thing that can't deteriorate, and that, he added, is gold. In his opinion the future of gold mining in Ontario should give people "little to worry about" since gold doesn't take up much space, can't be 'monkeyed' with and can be used anywhere in the world.

•

Voice after voice is being raised these days to emphasize the necessity of taxation relief in gold mining if the industry is to be revived. Jules E. Timmins, president of Hollinger Consolidated, at the annual meeting referred to the fact that Ontario's gold output last year was the lowest since 1935 and down 23% from the preceding year, and stated these startling figures indicated the necessity for the immediate consideration of the problems confronting the gold mining industry if it is to recover its lost position and assume the important place the industry could play in the postwar period. R. A. Bryce, president of Macassa Mines, remarked at its annual meeting that he was hopeful that in the postwar period, if not before, there would be some relief from the high taxation imposed on mining.

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Relaxation of wartime restrictions on base metal statistics permitted Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co., to publish in the 1943 report details of production operations since hostilities commenced, which show that despite manpower difficulties the rate of production has been substantially increased each year since 1939 and that output attained a new peak last year. In the face of an improvement in each of the war years the volume and grade of ore reserves has been maintained. In 1943, despite sharply higher taxes, net earnings equalled $2.73 per share, a new high, as against $2.66 in the previous year and a former high of $2.71 per share in 1937. Net working capital increased from $15,049,585 to $18,272,081. Production of blister copper and slab zinc topped all previous peaks and recovery of gold and silver was second only to that of 1942.

•

Opposition has developed to some of the recommendations of the Ontario Mining Commission in regard to securities regulations. The Prospectors' and Developers' Association at a recent meeting favored retention of the present Securities Act with some amendments and also suggested that vendors shares still be escrowed. The prospectors also oppose restricting to one the number of $10,000 prospecting syndicates which a person could form in any calendar year. The Ontario Securities Dealers Association has appointed a committee to present their view to a special committee of the legislature to be appointed by Premier Drew, to consider the Mining Commission's report.

•

The average number of employees of Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines is 1,835 at present, the smallest in the recent history of the company. The average last year was 2,106 compared with 3,024 in 1939. Canadian gold mining companies generally, however, were able to add more employees in January this year, and at the close of the month had more men than at any time since September. On January 31, 16,207 were on their staffs as against 16,038 on December 31, and 15,864 on November 30. In January 1943, employees numbered 21,129 and in January 1942, 27,020.

•

Aunor Gold Mines has deepened its shaft to 2,072 feet and diamond drilling from the 2,000-foot station has indicated that the ore zone persists to that depth. At the end of 1943, 1,381 feet of ore had been developed on the 1,375-foot level and 968 feet on the 1,500-foot horizon. The grade of ore is slightly better and the widths similar to those on the levels above. Ore reserves at the end of the year were higher, being 587,900 tons, averaging 0.321 oz. as compared with 531,000 tons averaging 0.285 oz. at the end of 1942. Notwithstanding the labor shortage which curtailed development work and reduced mill tonnage, value of production and earnings were higher. Net profits were equivalent to 29.73 cents per share as against 27.72 in the previous year. Working capital climbed from $869,012 to $1,192,461.

•

Ore reserves at Central Patricia Gold Mines were 445,269 tons at December 31 as compared with 437,739 tons a year previous. Earnings were 18.38 cents per share as against 19¼ cents in the previous 12 months. Dividends totalled 12 cents a share, whereas 15 cents was paid in 1942. Working capital advanced from $1,129,983 to $1,346,006. An agreement was made with Derlak Red Lake under which 500,000 shares were purchased at $25,000 and options taken on the balance of the treasury stock. Diamond drilling is proceeding. Another option has been arranged with Rajah Red Lake adjoining Derlak on the northeast, under which $10,000 is to be spent.

•

The objective of International Nickel Co., of Canada, since the outbreak of war in 1939 has been, as R. C. Stanley, president, states "to meet effectively the war-time requirements of the governments in Ottawa, London and Washington." The central effort has been to expand the supplies of nickel and deliveries last year amounted to 265,000,000 pounds, representing an increase of 55,000,000 pounds over 1939, and had it not been for the shortage of manpower in the final half of the year would have been appreciably higher. Increased costs and expenses reduced profits, however, earnings being $2 per common share, U.S. Currency, as against $2.15 in 1942. Net working capital amounted to $96,935,202 at the close of the year, as compared with $88,762,799 at the end of 1942.

•

An important addition to the ore reserves of Lamaque Gold Mines is indicated from preliminary development of the new "B" zone orebody. At present it looks as if it will yield a tonnage about half that of the outstanding "A" zone. However, as insufficient development has yet been completed it is impossible to estimate the positive tonnage. The tonnage of positive ore reserve was substantially increased in 1943 and at the close of the year amounted to 2,083,533 tons.

## Certificates of Registry

Notice is hereby given that the Ensign Insurance Company has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C961 by the Dominion Insurance Department authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance limited to the Insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the Company in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

R. H. L. MASSIE, Vice President.

Notice is hereby given that The Dominion Fire Insurance Company has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C959 by the Dominion Insurance Department authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance limited to the Insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the Company in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

R. H. L. MASSIE, Vice President.

Toronto General Insurance Co. has received from the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificates of Registry Nos. C 951 and C 955 authorizing the Company to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance limited to the Insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the Company and also Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

C. W. SYKES, Sec.-Treasurer.

Canadian General Insurance Co. has received from the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry No. C 954, authorizing the Company to transact Water Damage Insurance limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the Company, in Canada, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

C. W. SYKES, Sec.-Treasurer.

# THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

## AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

### CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1943

#### ASSETS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **CURRENT ASSETS** | | |
| Cash on hand and in banks | $ 2,655,951.30 | |
| Dominion of Canada treasury bills, bonds and other securities, (market value December 31, 1943, $16,260,000) | 16,081,283.93 | |
| Due from employees on War Loan subscriptions, secured by Dominion of Canada bonds | 716,212.64 | |
| Accounts and notes receivable, less reserve | 6,402,845.78 | |
| Inventories of raw materials, supplies and products, as determined and certified by responsible officials of the companies and valued at the lower of cost or market, less reserve | 9,743,089.10 | |
| | | $ 35,599,382.75 |
| **INVESTMENTS (non current)** | | |
| Investments in and advances to associated coal and ore mining companies | | 1,855,131.84 |
| **FIXED ASSETS** | | |
| Cost of works owned and operated | | 63,983,679.37 |
| **OTHER ASSETS** | | |
| Benefit Plan—cash and investments | $ 871,114.92 | |
| Refundable portion of excess profits taxes | 885,119.06 | |
| | | 1,756,233.98 |
| **DEFERRED CHARGES** | | |
| Taxes, insurance and other expenses paid in advance | | 53,307.34 |
| | | $103,247,735.28 |

#### LIABILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **CURRENT LIABILITIES** | | |
| Accounts payable and accruals | $ 5,006,863.25 | |
| Provision for income, excess profits and other taxes, less paid on account | 4,239,359.27 | |
| Unclaimed dividends | 13,646.18 | |
| Dividends payable February 1, 1944 | | |
| On Preference shares | $ 194,889.00 | |
| On Ordinary shares | 345,000.00 | |
| | 539,889.00 | |
| | | $ 9,799,757.70 |
| **PLANT AND OPERATING RESERVES** | | |
| Depreciation reserve | 40,395,263.78 | |
| Furnace relining and rebuilding and other operating reserves | 3,277,361.84 | |
| | | 43,672,625.62 |
| **BENEFIT PLAN RESERVE** | | 871,114.92 |
| **OTHER RESERVES** | | |
| Betterment and replacement | $ 1,829,674.06 | |
| Fire Insurance | 200,000.00 | |
| Contingent | 558,999.01 | |
| | | 2,588,673.07 |
| **CAPITAL STOCK** | | |
| Authorized 400,000 / Issued 259,852 — 7% Cumulative Preference shares (participating) — par value $25.00 each | $ 6,496,300.00 | |
| Authorized 600,000 / Issued 460,000 — Ordinary shares—no par value | 11,500,000.00 | |
| | | 17,996,300.00 |
| **SURPLUS** | | |
| Earned surplus—per statement attached | $ 27,434,144.91 | |
| Refundable portion of excess profits taxes | 885,119.06 | |
| | | 28,319,263.97 |
| | | $103,247,735.28 |

Approved on behalf of the Board,
R. H. McMASTER
H. H. CHAMP } Directors

#### AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the books and accounts of The Steel Company of Canada, Limited, and its subsidiary companies for the year ended December 31, 1943, and report that we have verified the cash on hand, bank balances and all securities and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required and that, in our opinion, the above consolidated balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the companies' affairs at December 31, 1943, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies.

RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

Toronto, Ontario, February 28, 1944.

### STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1943

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS after deducting depreciation and all expenses of manufacturing, selling and administration | | $ 4,102,039.32 |
| Add | | |
| Net income from securities, and profit from sales | | 74,885.91 |
| NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR | | $ 4,176,925.23 |
| *The following amounts have been charged before determining the profit for the year:* | | |
| Provision for depreciation, including special depreciation for "War" plant and equipment as authorized by the War Contracts Depreciation Board | $ 4,317,532.00 | |
| Provision for income and excess profits taxes, including refundable portion of excess profits taxes | 5,189,855.99 | |
| Contribution to Pension Trust Fund | 500,000.00 | |
| Directors' fees | 14,000.00 | |
| Remuneration of executive officers | 191,316.62 | |
| Legal expenses | 11,028.41 | |

### STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED EARNED SURPLUS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at December 31, 1942 | | $ 25,200,815.68 |
| Add | | |
| Net profit for the year ended December 31, 1943 | $ 4,176,925.23 | |
| Inventory adjustments applicable to previous years | 215,960.00 | |
| | | 4,392,885.23 |
| | | $ 29,593,700.91 |
| Deduct | | |
| Dividends declared during the year 1943 | | |
| On preference shares at $3.00 per share | $ 779,556.00 | |
| On ordinary shares at $3.00 per share | 1,380,000.00 | |
| | | 2,159,556.00 |
| Balance at December 31, 1943 | | $ 27,434,144.91 |